PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
*The Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE BRAND in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 54,018.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. Saturday P.M. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1907. | | | | |
| 9th Feb. | ORIENTAL | 5284 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 16th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 23rd " | PENINSULAR | 8294 | MONGOLIA | 9605 |
| 2nd Mar. | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 9th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | BRITANNIA | 6535 |
| 16th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 23rd " | PENINSULAR | 8294 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 30th " | CALEDONIA | 7858 | | |
| 6th Apr. | * MACEDONIA | 10813 | | |
| 13th " | CHINA | 7912 | | |
| 20th " | PENINSULAR | 8294 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 27th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 4th May | ORIENTAL | 5284 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 11th " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 18th " | PENINSULAR | 8294 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 25th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
*Superintendent*, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 21st Feb. 1907. |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 21st Mar. " |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Barillon | 18th Apr. " |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,388 | Guionnet | 16th May " |
| TELLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Combe | 13th June " |
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 11th July " |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 8th Aug " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMAND BEHIE | 6,388 | Guionnet | 2nd Mar. 1907. |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Combe | 30th " " |
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 27th Apr. " |

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
*Agent.*
*Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamers | Tons. | Capt. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| REICHSTAG | 2065 | Ihle | 8th Feb. 1907 |
| * SULTAN | 2884 | Ulrich | 22nd Feb. 1907 |
| * SOMALI | 2935 | Birth | 8th Mar. 1907 |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA BAY and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1906. *Agent.*

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. 1907 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CEYLON MARU | ... | F. Pyne | 11th Feb. | 22nd Feb. |
| TOTOMI MARU | ... | A. Keith | 19th Feb. | 2nd Mar. |
| RIOJUN MARU | ... | C. B. Laprak | 5th Mar | 16th Mar. |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | ... | K. Kori | 19th Mar | 30th Mar. |
| COLOMBO MARU | ... | K. Homma | 2nd April | 13th April |
| BOMBAY MARU | ... | S. Ishikawa | 16th Apl. | 27th April |
| CEYLON MARU | ... | F. Pyne | 30th Apl. | 11th May. |
| TOTOMI MARU | ... | A. Keith | 14th May | 25th May |
| RIOJUN MARU | ... | C. S. Laprak | 28th May | 8th June |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | ... | K. Kori | 11th June | 22nd June |
| COLOMBO MARU | ... | K. Homma | 25th June | 6th July |
| BOMBAY MARU | ... | S. Ishikawa | 9th July | 20th July |
| CEYLON MARU | ... | F. Pyne | 23rd July | 3rd August |

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO.
*Manager*
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route.—Via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 2,170 | Mon. 11th Feb. | 11 a.m. | P. D. & G.* |
| KOLA | 1,200 | Thur. 7th Feb. | 9 a.m. | Cutch Mandvie. |
| LHASA | 2,170 | Frid. 8th Feb. | 7 a.m. | (direct).* |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons on THURSDAY, 7th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahoners, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER on or about 15th Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

| Steamers | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Ports of call |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERBUDDA | 3000 | 25th Feb. | Aden, Zanzibar, Mombassa. |

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

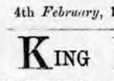
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY.

4th *February*, 1907.

### KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | F. Mosca | 16th February. |
| KOERBER | 5301 | A. Foresti | 1st March. |
| IMPERATRIX | 4213 | G. Ghezzo | 16th March, |
| AFRICA | 4096 | P. Badessich | 1st April. |
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | F. Mosca | 16th April, |
| KOERBER | 5301 | A. Foresti | 1st May. |
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | N. Daboovich | 16th May. |
| AFRICA | 4096 | P. Badessich | 1st June. |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * † CHINA | 5999 | G. Damianovich | 3rd March, |
| * † AUSTRIA | 7388 | A. Bilaffer | 3rd April. |
| † VORWAERTS | 5990 | R. Colledani | 2nd May. |
| * PERSIA | 5895 | P. Cragliotto | 25th May. |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,085 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | 5895 | P. Cragliotto | 24th February. |
| NIPPON | 6317 | B. Cobol | 29th April. |

farther particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers | Captain. | Tonnage. | Date. 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CIRCASSIA | A. Haig | 6716 | 28th Feb. |
| BRITANNIA | R. G. Garrick | 3069 | 13th Mar. |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 8106 | 25th " |
| CASTALIA | F. S. Blight | 6930 | 9th April. |
| MASSILIA | J. Thompson | 5091 | 16th " |
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 5124 | 4th May. |
| CIRCASSIA | A. Haig | 6716 | 30th " |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 8106 | 20th June. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 350 |
| Bombay to Port Said | Rs. 380 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | Rs. 526 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 580 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent | Rs. 500 |
| Bombay to New York | Rs. 720 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 900 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | Rs. 950 |

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and a fitted Dispensary.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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GOODS, PACKAGES & Parcels arriving from abroad cleared through Customs & despatched upcountry or delivered locally with promptitude and economy. Shipping documents and Invoices should be sent to us as soon as possible to avoid delays and demurrage.

Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in clearing baggage through Customs.

LETTERS, PARCELS, TELEGRAMS for expected friends received and delivered FREE of charge.

MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

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|---|---|
| ISSUED FOR | £2,535,408 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS | £11,300,000 |
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F. A. PREVOST,
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BINNY & Co.,
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FUNDS OVER .....£13,000,000.

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INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

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Icilma Fluor Cream is a snowy deliciously perfumed cream; it cleanses, cools and softens the skin; it prevents roughness, redness and sunburn; it cannot grow hair. For preserving the dainty tints of the complexion and preventing the objectionable "shine" when warm it is unequalled. To men it is a soothing delight after shaving. The delightful sense of freshness which its unique natural elements impart and its soothing healing action render it a necessity to all who wish to preserve a natural complexion in hot or variable climates. Invaluable against Prickly Heat and Insect Bites.

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|---|---|---|
| The Military Popular Watch, crystal face, keyless lever movement | 15 | 0 |
| *Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.* | | |
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| The Anti-Magnetic Watch, crystal face, keyless lever | 15 | 0 |
| The Calendar Watch, indicating date of month, crystal face, keyless action | 20 | 0 |
| The "Service" Wrist Watch and Strap | 25 | 0 |
| The Campaign Watch, No. II., crystal face, keyless lever | 25 | 0 |
| The Military Model Wrist Watch | 32 | 0 |
| The Flat or Dress Watch | 32 | 0 |
| The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever | 35 | 0 |
| The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever | 35 | 0 |
| The Impermeable or Waterproof Watch, in crystal face case | 35 | 0 |
| The Railway Guard's Watch, crystal face, keyless lever | 35 | 0 |
| The Flat superior movement | 35 | 0 |
| The "Ideal" Wrist Watch | 37 | 0 |
| The Railway Guard's Watch, a larger Watch | 45 | 8 |

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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JAPANESE SILK GOODS AND CURIOS AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

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SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
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D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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LIFE ASSURANCE

READ THE PROSPECTUS OF THIS COMPANY.

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PRICE:—RS. 2.

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| CAPITAL | £800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £975,000 |
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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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| Karachi. | Kuala Lumpor. | Shanghai. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Tientsin. |
| Madras. | Batavia. | Hankow. |
| Rangoon. | Samarang. | Yokohama. |
| Colombo. | Soerabaya. | Kobe. |
| Penang. | Manilla. | New York. |
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| Ipoh (Perak). | Hongkong. | |

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CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR S. SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatt-u Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
*Manager.*

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 102,50,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILLA | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
*Acting Agent.*

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen 24,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | „ 21,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND | „ 10,760,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND | „ 1,000,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FUND | „ 2,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | Shanghai | Tsaling | KOBE |
| Liverpool | Hankow | Newchang | Osaka |
| Lyons | Hongkong | Port Arthur | Tokyo |
| New York | Tientsin | Mukden | Nagasaki |
| San Francisco | Peking | Thiren | Bombay |
| Honolulu | Antung | Chefoo | |

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
*Manager.*
Albert Buildings, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £600,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £575,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Cawnpore. | Tuticorin |
| Lahore. | Bombay. | Colombo. | Zanzibar. |
| Amritsar | Madras. | Mandalay. | Mombasa |
| Kurrachee. | Rangoon. | Newera Elya. | Nairobi. |
| Steamer Point. | Aden. | Kandy. | Chittagong |
| Entebbe. | | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

### THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
*Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.*

### FACE COVERED WITH SCURVY

Little Boy so Terrified By It that He Could Not Sit Still—Miserable to Watch Him—Suffered Nine Months—Now Rid of Disease.

WHOLE FAMILY PRAISES CUTICURA

"I am quite willing to state how grateful we are for the great benefit received from the Cuticura Remedies. Each of us, five in family, have used either one or the other of the Cuticura Remedies and have found them equal to what they are claimed to do. In fact, it is marvelous to see the change in so short a time. Our son, ten years old, had patches of scurvy on the face and lower limbs, and was so terrified by it that he could not sit still, and it was miserable to watch him. He had it nine months and now is quite rid of it, by taking several doses of Cuticura Pills, constant use of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for about six weeks, using about one half box Cuticura Ointment and one half vial Cuticura Pills for his cure. We had tried several other remedies before, without much effect. You are quite at liberty to use this if it may benefit any sufferer. Any sufferer wishing to write us personally, we shall be pleased to testify to the quality of the Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. A. Jones, 8 Avenue Road, Dover, Eng., Feb. 12, 1906."

CUTICURA TREATMENT

For Torturing and Disfiguring Humours of the Skin, Scalp and Blood

Consists of warm baths with Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and mild doses

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### HIRE OF LIGHTERS, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF LIGHTERS and COOLIES to the Naval Ordnance Depot, Bombay, for 12 months, ending 31st March, 1908. Forms of Tender may be obtained from the Royal Naval Depot, R. I. M. Dockyard, and Sealed Tenders, in duplicate, will be received up to noon on MONDAY, the 25th February, 1907.

NORMAN F. ROY,
*Assistant Paymaster in Charge.*
R. N. DEPOT, R. I. M. DOCKYARD,
BOMBAY, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1907.

### COALING H. M. SHIPS AT BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LIGHTERS and LABOUR for Coaling H. M. Ships at Bombay, for 12 months, ending 31st March, 1908. Tender forms may be obtained from the Royal Naval Depot, R. I. M. Dockyard, and Sealed Tenders, in duplicate, will be received up to noon on MONDAY, the 25th February, 1907.

NORMAN F. ROY,
*Assistant Paymaster in Charge.*
R. N. DEPOT, R. I. M. DOCKYARD,
BOMBAY, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1907.

### NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
(INCLUDING TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY).

THE AGENT B. & N.-W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS, up to noon of the 1st March, 1907, for the SUPPLY of Oils from 1st April, 1907 to 31st March, 1908.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign reason for so doing.

W. LONGMUIR,
*Officiating Store-keeper,*
B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.

SAMASTIPUR,
DATED 1ST FEBRUARY, 1907.

### NOTICE.

*Re* Estate of Mr. RUSTOMJI FRAMJI BHATHENA, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the above named MR. RUSTOMJI FRAMJI BHATHENA, late an Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Larkhana in Sciudhe, deceased, who died intestate at Sakkar in Sciudhe, on or about the 17th day of September, 1906, and the Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the whole of British India were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the exercise of its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction on the 1st day of February, 1907, to Bai Rutunbai, Widow of the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the Undersigned Attorneys for the said Bai Rutunbai at their office No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 8th day of March, 1907, at the expiration of which date the said Bai Rutunbai, will hand over the assets to the persons entitled there to having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.—Dated this 4th day of February, 1907.

BARJORJEE DOSABHOY DOCTOR,
For Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA,
*Attorneys,*
for BAI RUTUNBAI, the Administratrix.

### NOTICE.

ABOUT 2,000 maunds of SANDALWOOD will be SOLD by tender at Tirupatur and Hosur in the Salem District during March 1907. Prospective buyers are requested to address the District Forest Officer, North Salem Division, Salem, when full particulars will be forwarded to them.

B. F. RIGOLD,
*Dt. Forest Officer,*
North Salem.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

HOLI AND ASHURA HOLIDAYS.
SPECIAL TOURISTS TRAIN.

A SPECIAL TRAIN, with accommodation for 16 first class passengers, will leave Bombay on FRIDAY night, 22nd February, returning on MONDAY morning 4th March for :—

Ahmedabad, Abu, Jaipur, Delhi and Agra.

Passengers will reside in the train and be quite independent of Hotels (except at Mount Abu).

Electric light in Dining Car and in each compartment. Separate car for servants.

Return tickets including Meals and all expenses (except at Mount Abu) Rs. 154 each person.

European attendant in charge of train.

Luggage can be obtained from Brake Van daily.

Application for berths to be made to Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, or to GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, from whom Illustrated Pamphlets and all particulars can be obtained.

### NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

WITH regard to the Railway Board's call for tenders for 50,000 TIMBER SLEEPERS for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, tenderers will please note the following corrections :—

(i) In paragraph 1 of the original notice, instead of delivery to begin by May 15th and to be completed by June 1st 1907 " *read* " delivery to be completed by 1st August, 1907."

(ii) At end of paragraph 6 of original notice, instead of " F. O. R. at Howrah " *read* " F. O. R. at Calcutta.'


## THE BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW

WILL BE HELD
AT MALABAR HILL
ON
TUESDAY, THE 26TH.
AND
WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH FEBRUARY,
LAST DAY FOR ENTRIES.
WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY
For Prospectus and Entry forms
Apply
TO THE HONORARY SECRETARIES.


### NOTICE.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

A SILVER CUP PRESENTED by the Committee, value Rs. 120 for the Best Fox Terrier in classes 1 and 2.

2. A Silver Cup presented by the Committee, value Rs. 120 for the Best Fox Terrier Dog or Bitch Bred in India.

3. A Silver Cup presented by the Committee for the Best Dog or Bitch of any Breed belonging to Non-commissioned Officers and men of the Bombay Garrison. Entries for this class will be free but must be sent in to the Honorary Secretary by TUESDAY February 12th.

4. A Silver Cup presented by Dr. Dinanath B. N. Dandekar, for the best Dog Pup, under one year old, bred and born within a radius of ten miles of Bombay.

5. A Silver Cup presented by Kahandas V. Kapadia Esqr., for the best Bitch Pup under one year old, bred and born within a radius of ten miles of Bombay.

6. A Silver Cup presented by Lakhmidas Morarji, Esqr., J.P. for the best imported Irish Terrier Dog, suitable for stud.

7. A Silver Cup presented by Dwarkadas, Ranchordas, Esqr. for the best imported Bull Terrier Brood Bitch.

N. B.—Entry fee (Rs. 2) will be received by the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Dog Show, Crawford Markets, Bombay, up to 12th February, 1907, after which date no entries will be accepted.

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
*Honorary Secretary,*
BOMBAY DOG SHOW.


## THE SISTERS OF NAZARETH, OOTACAMUND.

WE have BUILT the MASONRY WALLS of a CHAPEL and now have to roof it. We have only three months of dry weather during which to do so.

We have no endowment, only our kind friends and our own work to help us.

Will you kindly help us in our need and in return we can only offer a Souvenir in our Daily Prayers.

All Subscriptions sent to the Undersigned will be duly acknowledged.

LADY SUPERIOR,
NAZARETH CONVENT,
OOTACAMUND.


## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

# THACKER'S
LIST OF
## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### CAVALRY IN FUTURE WARS.
By His Excellency Lieut.-General Frederick von Bernhardi, Commander of the 7th Division of the German Army. Translated by Charles Sydney Goldman, Editor of 'The Empire and the Century.' With an Introduction by Lieut.-General Sir John French, K. C. M. G., K. C. B., G. C. V. O. Demy 8vo. Rs. 9-3.

### THE ARMY IN 1906.
By the Rt. Hon'ble H. O. Arnold-Forster, M. P. Demy 8vo. Rs. 10-8.

### TRAGEDY AND COMEDY OF WAR HOSPITALS.
DESCRIBED FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCES DURING THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.
By Sister X. Rs. 7-14.

### ARTILLERY AND EXPLOSIVES.
ESSAYS AND LECTURES WRITTEN AND DELIVERED AT VARIOUS TIMES.
By Sir Andrew Noble, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S. With numerous Diagrams and Illustrations. Rs. 18-6.

### THE AUSTINIAN THEORY OF LAW
BEING AN EDITION OF LECTURES I., V., AND VI. OF AUSTIN'S 'JURISPRUDENCE,' AND OF AUSTIN'S ESSAY ON THE USES ON THE STUDY OF 'JURISPRUDENCE.'
With Critical Notes and Excursus by W. Jethro Brown, LL.D., Litt. D., of the Middle Temple Barrister-at-Law, Professor of Comparative Law in the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and Author of 'The Study of the Law,' 'The New Democracy,' &c. Demy 8vo. Rs. 9-3.

### LOCAL AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, PRUSSIA, AND THE UNITED STATES.
By Percy Ashley, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford; Lecturer at the London School of Economics; Author of 'Modern Tariff History.' Demy 8vo. Rs. 9-3.

NEW EDITION FOR 1906.

### THE BRITISH TRADE YEAR-BOOK.
COVERING THE 26 YEARS, 1880-1905, AND SHOWING THE COURSE OF TRADE.
By John Holt Schooling. With 221 Tables, each containing several sections of British or of International Trade, and 75 Diagrams. Rs. 9-3.
This is the only Book that shows the Course of Trade.

### PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.
The History, Scenery, and Great Game in Manica and Sofala. By R. C. F. Maugham. With Map and 32 Full Page Illustrations. Rs. 13-2.

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

### THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

### BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

### LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

### GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

## GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure, for those who are dependent on them, monthly pensions up to Rs. 500, on terms which contrast most favourably with ordinary Life Assurance. Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

## JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRIH JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

## CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
OF
MANGANESE, GOLD AND SILVER Ores &c., &c.
Undertaken by Pro. GAJJAR'S T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAUM BOMBAY.
for Rates &c. Address the SUPERINTENDENT.

## NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
(for Ladies.)
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house as the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose will be administered. Then, who use them recommend them, hence their ready sale. At all Chemists and Stores of Repute.


## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA" from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 3rd instant and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their CARGO landed at No. 7 Shed, Victoria Dock.

All claims for damages, &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the Steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO,
Agents
RUBATTINO COMPANY.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 11th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
*Off. Secretary and Treasurer.*
BOMBAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

### BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

EXHIBITORS are requested TO NOTE that there is a MISPRINT in the PROSPECTUS. In Classes 38 and 39 the date of importation should read "SINCE 1ST JULY, 1906" and NOT 1905.

### BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

SPECIAL PRIZE.

A CUP Valued at Rupees Seventy-five, has been PRESENTED, by H. H. The MAHARAJA OF JODHPUR, for the best BULL DOG in the Show. Entry fee for the same (Rs. 2) should be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Crawford Markets, before the 12th Instant.

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
*Honorary Secretary,*
BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES, TYRES, WHEELS, etc., etc., etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., Standard Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February 1907, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and to the Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
*General Storekeeper.*
GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1907.


## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

| | |
|---|---|
| POMMERY AND GRENO. | Rheims. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co., | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| BOLLINGER. | Ay. |
| GIESLER & Co. | Avize. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS. | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL. | Edinburgh. |
| NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE, Ld. | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co., | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| WARRE & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
| LEACOCK & Co. | Madeira. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| KIDD & SHADBOLT. | London. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Cote d'Or. |
| ACKERMANN—LAURANCE. | Saumur. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
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| JOS. DIETZL. | Budapesth. |
| R. SCHLUMBERGER. | Voslau. |
| JAMES CATHCART & Co. | Leith. |
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| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
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| RUTHERFORD & BROWNE. | London. |
| JOHN JAMESON & SON. Ld. | Dublin. |
| WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP. | Aberdeen. |
| MACKENZIE BROS. | Rosshire. |
| NOILLY PRAT & CIE. | Marseilles. |
| COATES & Co. | Plymouth. |
| MARTELL & Co. | Cognac. |
| E. CUSENIER & CIE. | Marseilles. |
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

## NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities) arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

## AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF
Wild Animals.

HARMSTON'S / HARMSTON'S / HARMSTON'S / HARMSTON'S / HARMSTON'S — EVERY EVENING, AT 9-30 SHARP, THE GREATEST SHOW, EVER BROUGHT TO BOMBAY.

"WE LIVE TO PLEASE,"
"AND PLEASING THUS WE LIVE."
THE FRANTZ TROUPE! THE FRANTZ TROUPE!!

5 TIMES ENCORED 5
JEAN AND PAUL ROUGAL'S GREAT ANIMAL ACT.
THE BRIGHT COLLIN'S QUARTETTE.
DIAVOLO Looping the Loop on a Bicycle.
FRANK ELDRED AND JENNIE HARMSTON
LOVE'S GREAT DOUBLE JOCKEY ACT.
THE WHEELERS!! THE WHEELERS!!!
Champion Trick Cyclists and Whizz Riders in their Latest Success.
HOOPING THE HOOP.
NEXT MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 6TH AND 9TH.
*N.B.*—All Matinee performances the same as night nothing curtailed.
Performance at 4 sharp. Doors open one hour earlier. Children Half-price to Matinees only.
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MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE..... *Proprietress.*
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Lessee & Manager : MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON
BANDMANN OPERA CO.
50 LONDON ARTISTES 50
After a most Successful season in Calcutta.
GRAND RE-OPENING NIGHT.
12TH FEBRUARY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tuesday, | Feb. 12th. | —"Dairy Maids." |
| Wednesday | ,, 13th. | —"Beauty of Bath.' |
| Thursday | ,, 14th. | —"Blue Moon." |
| Friday | ,, 15th. | —"Pantomime Cindrella." |
| Saturday | ,, 16th. | —"Girl Behind the Counter." |
| Monday | ,, 18th. | —"Geisha." |
| Tuesday | ,, 19th. | —"Belle of Mayfair." |
| Wednesday | ,, 20th. | —"See See." |
| Thursday | ,, 21st. | —"Girl on the Stage." |
| Friday | ,, 22nd. | —"The White Chrysanthemum." |
| Saturday | ,, 23rd. | —"Mr. Popple of Ippleton." |

Prices of Admission : Boxes, Rs. 25; Stalls, Rs. 5; Dress Circle Front Row, Rs. 4; Dress Circle other Rows, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

TOWN HALL,
THURSDAY, FEBRUAY: 7TH, AT 9-30 P.M.
HUMOROUS EVENING
"AMONG THE MAORI"
100 Lime-light views by
J. R. FLYNN ANDERSON,
(author, Traviler, and humorist.)
Admission one, two and three Rupees.
Seats can be booked at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,

## ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

SPORTS ON SKATES
Owing to the Success of the first event the mangement has the pleasure to announce
A SECOND PRIZE COMPETITION
WEDNESDAY 6TH FEBRUARY,
GENERAL STAKING
From 9 to 10 O'clock.
Sports Commence Immediately after 10 O'clock.
1st EVENT for Gentlemen—"SKATING BACKWARDS
PRIZE—Silver top, Pocket Flask.
2nd EVENT for Ladies—"BALLOON RACE."
PRIZE—Beautiful Feather Fan.
3rd EVENT for Gentlemen—"MUSICAL CHAIRS."
PRIZE—Gentleman's Dressing Case.
4th EVENT for Ladies—"QUOITS."
PRIZE—Ladies' Writing Case.
5th EVENT for Gentlemen—'PARCELS DELIVERY.'
PRIZE—Silver Mounted Malacca Cane.
6th EVENT Ladies & Gentlemen—"CIGAR RACE."
PRIZES { for Lady—Handsome Lace Collar / for Gentleman—Cigarette Case.
Intending Competitors are requested to send in their names, mentioning the event they wish to enter for, not later than noon on February 6th, to Soundy & Co., Mongini Brothers or the Rink Office.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

JUST IMPORTED,
MEGGESON AND CO.'S

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Menthol and Eucalyptus Pastelles per bot.... | 0 14 |
| Menthol Eucalyptus and Cocaine Pastelles per bot..... | 1 0 |
| Delectable Jujubes per bot ..... | 0 12 |
| Magnum Bonum Jujubes per bot. ..... | 0 14 |
| Pure Glycerine Jujubes per bot ..... | 0 12 |
| Black Currant Lozenges per bot ..... | 0 14 |

New catalogue of Patent Medicines and Household remedies and requirements now in circulation
BEYNON & CO.,
55 ESPLANADE,
Branch :—
51 WALKESHWAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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MARCKS & CO., LD,
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SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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The pioneer of African hunters—Rhinoceros shooting in the Transvaal—Harris, stalking three lionesses is almost run over by an infuriated wounded rhinoceros—Lions in broad daylight within a hundred yards of camp—Elephants ranging in herds over the site of Pretoria—Harris's determined pursuit of a wounded giraffe.

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# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

[LONDON, 1st *February.*] [BOMBAY, 2nd *February.*

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Vessel. | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | | |
| 32 Bars Bullion. | 73,246 | London .. | Macedonia | Bank of Bombay. |
| 1 Bundle Govt. of India Rs. | 1,150 | Kuwait .. | Africa .. | David Sassoon and Co. |
| 10 Bundle Govt. of India Rs. | 23,600 | Bahrein .. | do. | Sundry natives. |
| 8 Bundle Govt. of India Rs. | 4,750 | Linga .. | do. | H. S. A. Yezdi. |
| 2 Bundle Govt. of India Rs. | 5,200 | do. | do. | David Sassoon and Co. |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### FINANCIAL.

[MONDAY EVENING.] [4TH FEBRUARY 1907.

**Money:—**

The Money market is steady, with borrowers for two months at 7½ per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 25 lakhs down.

**Exchange:—**

The Market opened steady at 1s. 4 1/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 5/32d. for Demand Bank Bills at which there was no enquiry. One Bank was a seller at 1s. 4 5/32d. T. T. for delivery this week, and with business 1s. 4 3/16d. on demand could be done for the mail. The Credit rate is steady at 1s. 4 7/16d. 3 months' sight, but bills are still very scarce. Far Eastern rates are slightly firmer. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ... ... ... | 1/4 1/4 to 5/32 |
| Demand Draft | ... ... | 1/4 5/32 to 3/16 |
| Credits— 3 months' sight... | ... | 1/4 7/16 |
| Do. 6 months' sight... | ... | do. |
| Do. 3 months' sight—Francs | | 172½ |
| Do. 3 months' sight—Marks. | | 141 |
| Hongkong— 30 days' sight | ... | 161½ |
| Yokohama— 30 days' sight | ... | 148½ |
| Shanghai— 30 days' sight | ... | 221 |

**Government Paper:—**

The Market opened at 97 5/16 for cash and 97 7/16 for the 27th February settlement. There were sellers in the morning at these rates the Market falling 1/16 to 97½ and 97¼ respectively. A slightly better feeling prevailed in the afternoon and rates closed at the opening quotations. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... ... ... | 97 5 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... ... | 97 9 |

**Bombay Port Trust—**

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. (1922) ... ... ... | 102 8 |
| 4 per cent. (1930) ... ... ... | 102 8 |
| 4 per cent. (1932) ... ... ... | 102 8 |
| 4 per cent. (1965) ... ... ... | 102 8 |

**Bombay Municipal Debentures—**

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. (1934) ... ... ... | 101 12 |
| 5 per cent. (1946) ... ... ... | 101 12 |
| 5 per cent. (Tansa) ... ... ... | 113 0 |
| 5 per cent. (Sanitary)... ... ... | 117 0 |

**Bombay Improvement Trust—**

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. (1953) ... ... ... | 102 0 |
| 4 per cent. (1964-65) ... ... ... | 102 0 |

**Bullion:—**

Bar silver in London is 7/16 up for ready and ⅛ up for forward delivery in two months at 31 15/16 and 32 respectively. Local rates opened ¼ up on Saturday's quotations, ready bars being quoted at 80½ ex-duty. At the close the rate fell ¼, the forward market being equally affected. Bar gold quotations are unchanged and steady as under:—

| | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... | 24 1 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... | 24 0 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... | 23 15 6 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... | 15 0 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... | 15 0 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... | 80 2 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 80 2 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement ... | 80 10 0 |

### COTTON.

**Market Report:—**

The "visible supply" figures this week show a falling off of 40,000 bales, while the "into sight" figures show an increase of 340,000 bales.

The market opened easier with many sellers at a decline of Rs. 2 per candy all round but buyers showed little inclination to operate at the decline. There was some enquiry at Colaba for fine M. G, Bengals, March delivery, and business was reported at Rs. 172 1/2 to Rs. 173. For Spot Cotton the demand was limited. At the close the market is quiet as under.

**Quotations:—**

| | Rs. Delivery. |
|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... ... | 252 March. |
| Good M. G. Broach ... ... | 237 1/2 ,, |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ... | 218 ,, |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon. | 208 ,, |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ... | 197 1/2 ,, |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti ... ... | 199 ,, |
| Fine M. G. Muttia ... ... | 180 ,, |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 181/82 ,, |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 187 ,, |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | 172 1/2 to 173 ,, |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... ... | 159 ,, |

**Future Delivery Prices:—**

| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May-June |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 49 | 5 47 | 5 46 | 5 45 |
| —02 | —02 | —02 | —02 |

| June-July. | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sep. | Sep.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 44 | 5 42 | 5 3/ | 5 34 | 5 32 |
| —02 | —02 | —02 | —02 | —02 |

### FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet but steady. The following fixture is reported:—

S. S. "Knight Errant" from Bombay and Karachi at 16s. 1 p. p. 16s. 9d. 2 p. p.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... | Rs. 7 1 0 per cwt. |
| April-May ... | ,, 7 7 0 ,, |

Tone—Firm.

**Rapeseed:—**

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore Ready ... | 7 1 6 |
| ,, ,, Ap. May ... | 7 4 0 |
| Brown Kutni Ready ... | 7 4 0 |

Tone—Steady.

**Gingellyseed:—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bold white | 85% | Rs. 49 |
| ,, ,, | 75% | ,, 48 |
| ,, ,, | 50% | ,, 47 |
| Black Kutni | | ,, 41/8 |

Tone—Quiet but steady.

**Castorseed:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... | Rs. 39 |
| April-May ... | ,, 35 |

Tone—Steady.

**Cottonseed:**—Rs. 19.

Tone—Quiet.

**Groundnuts:**—Rs. 40/3

Tone—Firmer.

**Wheat:—**

| | Rs a. p. |
|---|---|
| White Delhi ... | 4 9 0 per cwt. |
| White Pusi ... | 4 9 3 ,, |

Tone—Quiet.

## RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... ... | 22,060 bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... | 30,921 cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... ... | 1,055 ,, |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... ... | 1,499 ,, |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 15,661 ,, |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 94 ,, |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 3,450 ,, |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 1,137 ,, |
| Rice ... ... ... ... | 4,055 ,, |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 10,321 ,, |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 28,869 ,, |
| Gram ... ... ... ... | 2,742 ,, |
| Joowar ... ... ... ... | 2,193 ,, |
| Maize ... ... ... ... | 76 ,, |

## BANK OF BOMBAY

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 26th Jan. 1907, as compared with the statement of 2nd Feb. 1907:—

| LIABILITIES. | Jan. 26. Rs. | Feb. 2. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 94,00,000 | 94,00,000 |
| Public Deposit at Head Office | 55,07,204 | 36,29,167 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 49,49,749 | 47,21,136 |
| Other Deposits | 7,75,86,221 | 7,79,83,342 |
| Post Bills | 15,687 | 15,687 |
| Sundries | 16,42,935 | 16,42,746 |
| Rs. | 10,91,01,776 | 10,73,92,058 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 1,33,17,751 | 1,38,43,207 |
| Other authorised Securities | 34,92,484 | 34,59,303 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 1,41,65,493 | 1,58,61,635 |
| Loans do. do. | 2,52,32,609 | 2,41,16,203 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | 2,22,09,783 | 2,15,39,749 |
| Dead Stock | 3,22,416 | 3,24,966 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 4,579 | 4,504 |
| Bullion | 13,46,564 | 13,08,487 |
| Balances with other Banks | 4,81,416 | 7,12,036 |
| Sundries | 1,75,787 | 1,62,968 |
| Cash | 2,81,92,339 | 2,56,60,000 |
| | 10,91,01,776 | 10,73,92,058 |

## THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

### Awards at the Salon.

THE Awards at the Salon of the Photographic Society of India, held this year in connection with the Minto Fancy Fete, have been published and show successes to some Bombay competitors, notably to Mr. Lynde who has been one of the prime movers in starting a Bombay branch of the Society. There were two hundred and three exhibits entered for competition, the remainder of the total of three hundred and fifty-one being for exhibition only. The following are the awards:—

SECTION A.

Class I.—Best Photo in the Exhibition, Gold Medal, G. Lynde.

Class II.—Landscape, &c.—1st Prize Gold Medal, G Lynde; 2nd Prize Silver Medal, J Thomas; 3rd Prize Bronze Medal A J Oliver; Highly Commended G Lynde; Commended E Lane.

Class III.—Portraits, &c.—1st Prize Gold Medal, Mrs Seton; 2nd Prize Silver Medal, Thomas; 3rd Prize Bronze Medal, Major Stevens; Highly Commended, A C Percy; Commended, Thomas.

Class IV.—Genre Pictures, &c.—1st Prize Silver Medal M Sarkies; 2nd Prize Bronze Medal, Thomas; Highly Commended, G Alexander; Commended, A H Pitter.

Class V.—Instantaneous.—1st Prize Silver Medal, C Nickels; 2nd Prize Bronze Medal, E M Lane.

SECTION B.

Sets of 4 Photos.

1st Prize Gold Medal, Thomas; 2nd Prize Silver Medal, G Lynde; 3rd Prize Bronze Medal, Mrs Seton; Highly Commended, Lieut-Col Carpendale; Commended, Mrs Muriel.

Her Excellency Lady Minto's Prize for the picture belonging to the Competitor which shows the best artistic composition apart from technique. Open to all Competitors, M Sarkies.

SECTION C.

Junior Competition.

Class I.—Landscapes, &c—1st Prize Silver object, H H the Bara Thakur of Tipperah; 2nd Prize Silver object, Lieut-Colonel Carpendale; Highly Commended, G Rhe de Phillipe and T Biddulph; Commended, Rev Logsdail and A C Perey.

Class II.—Portraits, &c—1st Prize Silver object; A C Percy; 2nd Prize Silver object, A H Pitter; Highly Commended G Alexander; Commended R Baker.

The Judges are: Major E H Haig, Mr Olbury Burne and Mr Th. Hoffmann.

FROM the Report of the Directors of the Carnatic Mill Company, Limited, for the half-year ending the 31st ultimo, which has just been issued, we learn that the result of the half-year's working, after allowing for depreciation of buildings and machinery and writing down the cost of tanks, is a profit of Rs. 1,19,275. With this sum it is proposed to pay an *interim* dividend of Rs. 25 per share being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and to transfer Rs. 50,000 to the Reserve Fund. The Directors state that "there has been a steady demand for the Company's production during the half-year and both quality and quantity have improved owing to the renewals in machinery referred to in the last Report. The Mill is well sold forward, the sales being covered by cotton."


## AN ENGINEER'S RHEUMATISM.

### Restored to Sound Health by BILE BEANS.

"Six months ago everybody about this place thought I was a doomed man, said" Mr. Llewelyn Hancock, of 6, Penyard Plymouth, Merthyr Tydfil, when describing to a "Merthyr Express" reporter his terrible sufferings from rheumatism and his cure by Bile Beans.

Mr. Hancock has been a colliery engineer at the Plymouth Collieries for 23 years. Twelve years ago he lost his leg through an accident, but a few years later he was seized with rheumatism, which gave him even more anxiety than his wooden leg.

"I had chronic rheumatism in my knee. My leg was very badly swollen, and I became a perfect martyr to pain and agony," he said: It made me sick and bilious. My appetite left me entirely; my inside was all wrong, and I could keep no food down. I used to be bad all night long, and at last I could eat nothing at all. My head was like a lump of lead, and it was agony to me to look at anything. I am very well known here, and everybody about the place thought I was doomed, and I thought so, too. I could not walk to work, as I could not bend my knee.

"I was attended by my doctor, and I took medicines for months, but I got worse. About six months ago, on the advice of a friend, I decided to give Bile Beans a trial. I persevered with them, and at the end of a week I began to feel I was coming on. Bile Beans went straight to the rheumatism in the Knee and drove it right away. I continued with Bile Beans, and to-day I am a new man—perfectly recovered, work regularly, get my proper sleep and don't feel anything the matter with me. I am free from pain, and I never felt better in my life.

This proves one again that Bile Beans are a remerkable medicine, one always to be relied upon. But reject all cheap and harmful substitutes. Bile Beans are not sold loose or from jars at Re. 1 and Rs 2 4 per box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bomby Gzette" 5th February, 1907.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SANDEMAN.—January 26, at Sagaing, Upper Burma, the wife of Lieut. A. P. Sandeman, Burma Commission, of a daughter.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 34m.; High water, 3-25m., 4-13a.; Low water, 9-40.m., 9-32a.

First Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Bombay Diocesan Conference, Masonic Hall.

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.

Skating Rink, Esplanade.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS DISPENSARY, PORBANDER.—During January the number of patients treated in this Dyspensary was 2,212. Among them the number of new admissions was 881, classified as stated below:—Hindoos 766, Mahomedans 87, and others 28. The average daily attendance was 71.

THEFTS BY SOLDIERS:—A soldier of the South Wales Borderers went into a shop in Elphinstone Street one night last week and picking up a watch attempted to decamp with it, but was arrested and handed over to the Police. Last evening Private Noris of the same regiment entered Mr. Svamvur's shop in Elphinstone Street and smashing the glass of a show-case proceeded to help himself to rings and watches. When satisfied he ran out followed by the owner, and finding himself about to be apprehended threw his spoil away so that it has not been recovered. The offender was secured further up the street and taken in charge by the military police. The accused in both the above cases are awaiting trial. The men who did a similar thing in Haji Dossal's shop have been convicted by a court-martial and sentenced to imprisonment and fine. This is no doubt satisfactory from one point of view, but it is not surprising that the shopkeepers of Camp do not grow enthusiastic at the sight of a red coat.—*Sind Gazette.*

## A TRAVELLER'S SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some of the reforms recently introduced by the B, B, and C, I, Railway Company, such as the weekly excursion trains and the cheap week-end tickets, cannot but be highly appreciated by the travelling public. But there are matters connected with this same Railway travelling which require the careful looking into and revision by the authorities concerned. Among these, the changes introduced in the construction of the new carriages which have been running on the Local Service, stand first. The sides of these carriages are made to bulge out in the middle so as to add a few inches of space to the seating accommodation, but with the result that the foot-boards have become narrower and the danger of passengers slipping or missing their foot while alighting has increased. The automatic shutting contrivance of the new pattern of locks for these carriages requires immediate replacement by a safer and securer contrivance. The present locks are meant to secure the locking of the doors of the carriages with the least possible expenditure of time and labour. But unfortunately the contrivance is so very defective that the oscillations of the moving train are sufficient in many cases to make the latch slide back and the door fling open, taking with it the unwary passenger leaning against it.

Again, the doors of the new carriages when open can swing back so as to make a very close angle with the sides of the carriage thus averting one sort of danger which attends the doors of the old pattern which stood at right angles to the side of the carriage when open, but at the same time shutting out the unfortunate passenger, the victim of an accident consequent on the door opening or missing the foot-board, a possible means of saving himself by catching at the panels of the open door. One more defect of the present double-spring locks, though a minor one, cannot be overlooked. It requires two springs to be moved by means of the handle outside and the application of pressure from within at the same time before the door can be thrown open. This is a manipulation too hard for delicate ladies and children to perform. For it must be remembered that the second turn of the handle requires a great deal of physical force. The result is that this class of passengers has to depend upon the help of others in getting out of the carriage.

I have penned these few lines with a view that the Railway authorities may be moved to improve the defects of the new construction, so as to ensure the safety of the travelling public and minimise the possibility of accidents.—Yours, etc.,

PASSENGER.

## ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. "DIADEM."

H.M.S. "Diadem," under the Command of Captain Charles H. Umfreville R. N., arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Hongkong which port she left on the 12th January and called at Singapore and Colombo. She is on her way to England, and will remain here for about a fortnight. The "Diadem" is a first class protected cruiser of steel, sheathed and coppered, and has two screws and four funnels, with two signal Masts and no poop. She was built at Fairfield in October 1896. Her dimensions are 462 feet, 6 inches in length, beam 69 feet, and mean draught 25 feet, 3 inches. Her displacement is 11,000 tons and she has a coal capacity of one to two thousand tons. Her engines are 2 sets 4 cylinders, inverted 3 expansions, Belleville boilers, 30-feet water-heaters, in uptakes; the heating surface varies between 40,538 and 42,270 square feet, and grate surface 1,450 square feet. She has a protection of steel deck, 2·5 to 4 inches. She possesses an armament of sixteen 6-inch quick firing guns of which 2 are in shields on forecastle, 2 in shields on poop, and 12 in casemates on broad sides; four 6-inch quick firing guns in upper deck casement, twelve 13-pounder quick firing guns four 3-pounder quick firing; two 12-pounder, boat or field, and two maxim machine guns; torpedo tubes 1; two sub-merged Torpedoes, seven 18-inch and five 14-inch.

## ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. "CAN NING."

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Canning," Commander S. D. Vale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 26th January She brought No. 60 Coy. R. G. A. and details comprising 70 officers, 4 ladies, and 3 children, 1 warrant officer, 1 woman, 115 men rank and file, 6 women, and 12 children, 1 woman (native) 58 followers and 4 horses.

The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut.-Col. F. Greame, R. G. A., Captain and Mrs Lees, 51st Sikhs, Major and Mrs. F. Walker and child, 60th Coy. R. G. A., Captain D. R. Swane, 60th Coy. R. G. A., Lieut. L. B. Roche, 60th Coy. R. G. A., Lieut. W. Macrae, R. E. Major and Mrs. W. S. Jacob, 116th. Mahrattas, Rev. and Mrs H. Mould and children, Ecclesiastical Department.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Plague Deaths. | Deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade .... | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri ..... | 4 | 4 | 19 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada .. | 5 | 4 | 20 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ..... | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ..... | 2 | 2 | 30 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion..... | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| G Mahim and Worli ..... | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Water Division..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ... ..... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Total..... | 13 | 11 | 113 |
| Total plague deaths to date.. | 134,472 | | |
| Same date last year ..... | 33 | 13 | 113 |

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday and the following cases were tried before his Lordship and a common jury.

ASSAULT CASES.

Laxman Ramji, a young Hindu, was indicted under section 375 and 511 and other sections of the Penal Code, with attempt to commit criminal assault on 1st December last at about 3-15 p.m., on a teacher in a school. Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute for the Crown. On hearing cries, Mr. Stratton, of Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., who was driving past, stopped: he knocked down the accused, and tied his hands. Accused said he was under the influence of a streng intoxicant, called "Charas." He was sentenced to ten years' transportation.

Seoling Basapa, a Kanarese, was charged with kidnapping a girl, Hazra, from the house of her husband Sheikh Abdula, in De Lisle Road, to the house of one Tara woman, at a distance of about half a mile, and there assaulted her. Mr. Indrajit, instructed by Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute as counsel for the Crown. The jury returned a verdict of guilty; but strongly recommended accused to mercy, on account of his old age. His lordship sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT KARJAT STATION.

Samual Francis Haines, Eurasian, a carriage-examiner at Parel, was arraigned for attempting to commit the murder of William H. Cooke, European engine driver in the G. I. P. Railway Company, on 20th April last, at the Karjat station Refreshment Room. Mr. Weldon, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown: Mr. B. N. Lang defended the accused.

Complainant went to get a cup of tea, and to speak to the guard Charles Blunt, when accused struck him on the head a tremendous blow with the wooden handle of test-hammer, about four feet long. He fell down. When he picked himself up, he recognised the accused standing about two paces off. Had complainant been struck with the iron head of the hammer, he would have been killed. Accused then began smashing up the things on the counter, the lamp, furniture, and crockery. This was at about four in the morning, when complainant had been waiting to catch the train from Poona to Bombay. Complainant worked his train to Bombay; had himself treated by a doctor; and lodged a complaint against the accused.

Dr. Framroz A. Moos said that in April last, he was Acting Civil Surgeon at Thanna, in Colonel Mistri's room. He found the accused of unsound mind, for the following, among other reasons: His judgment was perverted, he had intellectual mania, His delusion was that Panjabis and Sidis wanted to assault his wife: it was his duty to fight them all for this reason, as well as for another reason, which was, that they wanted to stab and strangle him. He had extensive burns on his legs, which he explained by stating that he had set fire to his clothes, which was a good thing to do. His sister Hannah O Brien was in a lunatic asylum in Madras for the last thirty years. On 19th July, accused was discharged cured by Colonel K. H. Mistri. Inquiries made in Bombay, resulted in a report from Superintendent Power certifying to accused's being not sane in mind.

Jerome De Mellow, butler in the refreshment-room, said that seeing the accused make havoc of things in the room and in the kitchen, he fastened the kitchen door upon him. Accused tried to break the door open. Driver Green came in, and induced the accused to submit. Accused was then secured. Practically, he had "wrecked" the room: witness was very much frightened.

Other witnesses were examined; more were tendered for cross-examination.

The trial was adjourned till 10-30 this morning.

## DISPUTE ABOUT A MAHOMEDAN SHRINE.

### Notable Mahomedan Workers of Miracles.

ON the Original Side of the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty heard the case of the Advocate General against Syed Nurudin bin Syed Hissamudin Refai and others, in which the plaintiff prayed that it may be declared that the two durghas or shrines mentioned in the plaint, with the properties, relating thereto, are "wakf," and held on public, religious, or charitable trusts, and are not hereditable or liable to partition as ordinary private property; that an account may be taken by the Court of the rents, profits, and income of the shrines received by the defendants, etc. Mr. Padshah, Mr. Jinnah, and Mr Husain Tyebjee, instructed by Mr. M, B. Chothia, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vayadia, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff sued in this case at the relation of Jan Mahomed Abdul Latiff and others. The plaint stated that about the year 1094, there lived at Bussora and Bagdad in Arabia Syed Ahmed Refai, a "sufi" or teacher of great renown and distinction in the Mahomedan community; and about the year 1672, his descendants came to India. One of them, by name Syed Budrudin, came and settled in Bombay about 1782. Syed Budrudin was also a renowned religious teacher of great pisty, and by a life of sanctity and holiness, had gained a member of "moorids" or followers about him. Tradition in the Mussulman community related that he was a saint of great religious merit and a notable worker of miracles. At his death he was buried in a Tomb on the Jail Road near Bhendi Bazar, which had been and was still known in the Mahomedan community as the durgah of Syed Budrudin. The tomb had always been held and treated as "wakf," and was esteemed by all religious Mahomedans of the Suni sect, and can by many Hindus who, in fulfilment of vows made at the durgah, gave valuable presents and offerings thereto Buildings had been erected round the tomb by subscription from the "moorids" or disciples of Syed Budrudin and the general public, and houses and shops situated in the immediate neighbourhood on the Jail Road had been presented to the durgah in "wakf," and their income had been applied to the upkeep of the same. Fairs have also been held at the durgah; "majlis" have been convened there, religious prayers and ceremonies performed, and the poor had been feasted in honour of the sacred memory of Syed Budrudin at the durgah every year. He had been ranked among the acknowledged Pirs of Islam. In Colonel Laughton's plan for the town of Bombay, 1861, and the census report of the Bombay Government for 1901, the durgah of Syed Budrudin was described as a public shrine or institution; and the Municipality and the Collector of Bombay had, for the purses of rates and taxes, treated it as a place for public charity. Ever since the death of the Syed, for more than a hundred years past, the durgah and its properties have been held as "wakf," and have been managed by mutavalis. Each mutavali had in his life time appointed his successor, and the successor so appointed had always been given possession of the property, and had held the same as such mutavali to the exclusion of the heirs of the last mutavali as such; and the said property had never been subject to the ordinary laws of inheritance of private property. The mutavalis had, however, always been appointed from the descendants of Syed Badrudin.

Near the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway, there had been, for years past, another tomb erected in commemoration of another Pir or Saint known as Syed Bismillashah, who was, according to tradition, a holy man of great general repute, sent out from Surat as a Khalifa or missionary for initiating moorids in Bombay; and his durgah or shrine had always been regarded by the Mahomedan community as "wakf," and from time to time presents of money had been made for the upkeep and repairs thereof. On the anniversary of the death of the said Syed, commemorative services are held; nazaranas and offerings are given; "doras" and fairs are held; "mijalis" convened and prayers said for fulfilment of vows in the same manner and for the same purposes as has been done in the case of the durgah of Syed Badrudin. The durgah of Syed Bismillashah had also been treated as public charitable property. Its management had also from remote times been carried on by mutavalis, who had each appointed their successor, and such successor had always held the durgah to the exclusion of the heirs of the founder thereof, and the property had never been subject to the ordinary laws of inheritance of private property. In 1893, disputes arose between the descendants of Syed Hissamudin Refai, the last of the mutavalis of the durgahs, and the defendants, who are the widow and children of Syed Hissamudin. In a suit No. 167 of 1903 of this court, it was declared by a decree dated 10th September, 1904, and affirmed an appeal No. 1373, that the said properties were the private properties of Syed Hissamudin Refai, and partition of the same was directed to be effected between the parties to the suit. The plaintiff, at the relation, charged that the first defendant did nor appear at all during the trial of the suit; and the defendant, who defended the suit, did not adduce all the evidence, to prove that the properties were "wakf" and imparitible. The plaintiff submitted that the said decision was not binding upon him or the Mahomedan community; and plaintiff was prepared to prove that the properties were public religious and charitable properties.

The defendants traversed the material allegations of the plaint, and put the plaintiff to a strict proof thereof. They averred that the properties were private property. They denied that Syed Badrudin was a renowned religious teacher of great purity, or that he had gained followers about him, or that his tomb had been held as "wakf." He was an ancestor of theirs, a private individual, and was buried on a plot of land at Jail Road, which formed front of the private property of the family. They denied that the tomb of Syed Badrudin was a public shrine or institution.

The details of the suit were proceeded with.

## SUIT AGAINST A HINDU DRAMATIC COMPANY.

### An Actress in Court.

HIS Honour the learned Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Mr, R. M. Patel disposed of a suit instituted by one Tukaram Laxman Bhatekar against Rangoobai and Luxman Mahadev for the recovery of Rs. 1,000, being money lent and advanced as security for the performance of two contracts entered into with the defendants, on behalf of a Hindu dramatic company, the Balgaonkar Stri Sangit Mandali. Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appeared for the plaintiff the defendants being represented by Mr. V. M. Mone. The first defendant in this suit is the proprietress of the said dramatic company and the second defendant is the manager.

The allegation of the plaintiff is that by an agreement dated the 2nd September 1906, the defendants entered into a contract to perform, tendramatic plays in Bombay, and thereupon took Rs.700 as a deposit for the due performance of the contract. Under the said agreement, the defendants gave five performances in Bombay, and it was arranged, by mutual consent, that the remaining five performances should be staged at Sholapur. On the day the defendants were starting for Sholapur, they took a loan of Rs. 300 for expenses and promised to repay that amount with the aforesaid deposit of Rs. 700. Thus, according to the plaintiff's story, the defendants are indebted to him to the extent of Rs. 1,000, and the present suit is instituted to recover that amount.

The defendants on the other hand contend that Rs. 700 was paid as earnest money under a contract to perform ten plays in Bombay for Rs. 2,150 at the rate of about Rs. 200 for each play, of which, 5 plays were already given and the contract was terminated and the sum taken into account in respect of the ten plays. Of the witnesses examined in the case, the principal one was the first defendant Rangoobai, who used to play the part of a Hero in the dramas enacted a Bombay. She was examined at length, during the course of which she said:—"My name is Rangoobai. I know that plaintiff has entered into a contract with me. He paid Rs. 700 at the time of making the contract. According to the contract, he must pay Rs. 200 for each play. After five plays were performed he requested me that he should be allowed to give up the remaining five plays, because he said he suffered heavy loss. He suggested to me the possibility of earning more money at Sholapur. I consented to his request. We entered into a fresh agreement whereby the plaintiff promised to pay us Rs. 2,000, half of which was to be paid in advance. This amount was paid in Bombay. Accordingly I proposed removing my Dramatic Company to Sholapur. I went first and then the Company followed me. This Sholapur contract was settled some eight or nine days before I left Bombay. We performed five plays at Sholapur when over Rs. 500 was collected. After the 5th performance, plaintiff suddenly left us. I cannot say where he went. Having missed him, I caused a notice to be sent to him by post. For the Bombay contract, the amount settled was Rs. 2,000, of which I have received only Rs. 700."

On being cross-examined by Mr. Dadachanji, the witness said:—"I was not present when the payment of Rs. 700 was made. My manager received the amount and he used to tell me then and there of all payments made to him, on behalf of the Dramatic Company. I was not present when the Sholapur contract was made. Luxman was present. About the Sholapur contract, I had no direct conversation with the plaintiff. The Sholapur contract was fixed at Rs. 2,000. In Sholapur we made large profits; so also in Bombay. Many people used to come and go away delighted with our performances. I cannot understand how the Plaintiff sustained loss. Perhaps his expenses were great.

The learned Judge after carefully reviewing the evidence in this case delivered his verbal judgment in favour of the defendants. He observed that plaintiff on coming from Poona had entered into an arrangement with the defendants for the performance of a specific contract. The plaintiff claims a refund of Rs. 1,000 out of the money he paid to the defendants by virtue of the contract. Unless he pleases his case as a deposit he thinks he will not succeed. He does not mention the events that have actually happened. Instead of allowing the ten plays to be performed, he stops short at five plays. The first arrangement was for ten plays for which the defendants were entitled to Rs. 2,150. Out of that amount plaintiff gave an advance of Rs. 700; so the intention from the beginning was that Rs. 700 was included in the payment due and not to be kept apart. The plaintiff comes into Court without a scrap of paper and in his cross-examination he has admitted how payments were made by him to the defendants. He does not show he paid Rs. 700 on one occasion. As regard the defendants, the learned Judge observed that their accounts were kept in a very simple way. Their books were not kept like those of mercantile books, but were only intended as memoranda for their own guidance The accounts entered therein were continuous and the Judge was satisfied that the books have not been fabricated for the occasion. The plaintiff, on the other hand, has no account whatever. The onus therefore of proving the claim was on the plaintiff, and not on the defendant. And the plaintiff having failed to prove it, the learned Judge dismissed the suit with costs and awarded Rs. 51 for professional costs to the defendants' pleader.

## A HYDERABAD CASE.

### Dissolution of Marriage.

THEIR Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khareghat, disposed, yesterday, in appeal, a reference submitted under section 17 of Act IV of 1869, by Major Wolsley Haigg, First Assistant Resident of Hyderabad, in his judical capacity as District Judge of Secunderabad, in regard to the dissolution of a marriage. The parties concerned in this reference were the original petitioner, Leonora Victoria Clements, the present appellant, and the respondent, Joseph Leonard Clements, residing in Secunderabad.

The circumstances of the case were that the petitioner was married on the 31st March, 1902, to the respondent at St. John's Church, Secunderabad, and that shortly after the marrige, the husband conducted himself towards the petitioner with great harshness and cruelty, frequently abusing her in the coarsest and most insulting language and beating her with his fists. One afternoon in February, 1906, the respondent threw a large drinking glass at the petitioner's head, which, though it missed its mark, caused her much alarm. Afterwards he endeavoured to strike her with a belt, to which was attached a heavy brass clasp, but was prevented from so doing by the interference of a Mr. J. A. Edwards, a visiter and friend of the respondent.

On divers occasions in or about the months of September, October, November, and December, 1905, and in January, and February, 1906, her husband committed adultery with one E. Taylor, a woman of about 23 years of age, who was then living at Secunderabad and subsequently at Hyderabad on the 6th March 1906, the petitioner, by reason of the great and continuing cruelty and by reason of the adulterous intercourse of her husband with the said Taylor, with whom the respondent is even now living, left her husband's quarters and since that date she had been living separate and apart from her husband. She therefore prays that her

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NOTIFICATION.

## ADVANCE IN PRICE.


OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increased cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of these musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

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## UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

## ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE CHANCELLOR will preside at the Convocation, notified for February 19.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
*University Registrar.*

Bombay, 4th February, 1907.


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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

°.° All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5, 1907.


## PUBLIC NUISANCES.

PUBLIC nuisances in Bombay just now are so numerous and so distressing that it is time for something to be done to make life more tolerable. The gharriallas who persist in plying for hire off their authorised stands constitute a danger as well as a nuisance. Their refusal to ply when requested, except when it pleaseth their fancy, is also a nuisance as well as an offence against the law. Mendicant lepers, beggars of all kinds, hawkers, the disturbers of their neighbours' rest, are nuisances. The tramway alterations and the laying of underground electric wires are a source of indescribable annoyance to residents in most parts of the town, and their pickling furnaces are so powerful and so loathsome, that it is a marvel any self-respecting microbe continues to exist. The man who bores you in the Club is a nuisance, but not a public one. It is against public nuisances—of which there are scores—that we would make protest, feeling sure that our readers will join us and help to make life more tolerable. With this object in view we propose to devote space to the ventilation of public nuisances and discussion as to the best means of securing their abatement, and we hereby offer a premium of fifty rupees to the correspondent who enumerates the ten most crying public nuisances in the City of Bombay and offers the most practicable suggestions as to their removal. We have no wish to hurry intending competitors. They may have time to think over the subject thoroughly and we will therefore not receive any letters on the subject until a week to-day, (12th instant) and make our award a week after that, (19th instant).

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BOMBAY. The report on the Administration of the Bombay Presidency for 1905-6, an attenuated little volume as compared with most of its predecessors, opens with an account of the Royal Visit, which has now become a matter of ancient history. It then proceeds to record the events of another year of varied fortunes, the result of a monsoon which was distinguished by its lateness and weakness. In the previous year Guzarat was the chief sufferer; while the Karnatak and Deccan were comparatively fortunate. In the year under report the season was favourable in the greater part of Guzerat whilst there were extensive failures in the Deccan and Karnatak. Sind gave cause for rejoicing, for not only were crops good, but an increased area of land was brought under cultivation. As the result of a succession of indifferent years it is recorded that the poorer population of the Deccan has acquired a mobility which relieves it from the discomforts caused by local scarcity. Every year there has been a growing seasonal emigration after the harvest to the large town, but in the year under report two streams of emigration can be traced, the one leading to those agricultural tracts in which a good harvest awaited the labourer and the other to the large towns which offered employment in cotton factories. The year was one in which there was less plague than usual and it was also noteworthy inasmuch as it was marked by wide expansion in education, especially elementary. The collection of land revenue was larger by approximately thirty-two lakhs than in the previous year, but that period was lower by 85 lakhs than in 1903-4. Foreign and country trade both increased largely, but the foreign trade of Karachi fell off owing to the failure of the wheat harvest of the United Provinces. Viewing the Presidency as a whole, however, says the compiler of the report, it must be admitted that after taking into account the misfortune of the Deccan and Karnatak, the year may be more correctly described as moderate than as bad, since in those districts and those departments of activity, which were not affected by the deficiency of the monsoon, it was one of increased prosperity and progress.

Under the heading "Finance" we find that owing to the redistribution of revenue and expenditure under Imperial and Provincial, effected by the new Provincial Settlement, which came into force in 1905-6, some heads of account, notably, Land Revenue, Excise, Salt, Stamps and Registration, showed marked variations of figures when compared with those of the preceding year. The results of this redistribution are visible in the aggregate figures of Imperial receipts, in which there was a decrease, roughly, of thirty and a half lakhs, while in Provincial and Local receipts there was a rise of twenty-six and three-quarter lakhs of rupees. There was, however, in addition to these changes, a real fall in Imperial revenue, notably under Opium and Salt and a real rise in Provincial Revenue. Partly owing to smaller assignments from Imperial to Provincial and partly also to increased collections in Guzarat, where owing to the favourable nature of the season, arrears of the previous year were collected, there was an increase in receipts from Land Revenue of nearly thirty-one and a half lakhs. In the receipts from Customs there was an increase of thirteen lakhs, which denotes the expansion of sea-borne trade. In the receipts from Forests there was an increase of two lakhs owing to the demand for fodder and the higher prices obtained for timber. In the receipts for the Mint there was an increase of six and a half lakhs owing to the enhanced rupee coinage during the year. In the Provincial revenue, an increase of nearly thirty-six and a half lakhs in the receipts from Excise, though in part due to the new Provincial Settlement, was also the result of the improved condition of local industries and the ensuing competition for toddy shop licenses. The only other important rise in receipts was one of two lakhs from Forests. The chief increases in expenditure were of one and a half lakhs under Excise, due in part to the redistribution under the new Settlement and in part to the maintenance of additional establishments; of one lakh under Forests, due to fodder operations in areas where there was scarcity; of one lakh under General Administration, due to charges in connection with the Royal Visit; of one and a half lakhs under Police, owing to re-organization and extra charges on account of famine expenses; of one, and one-fourth lakhs under Medical and nearly four lakhs under Scientific and other minor departments, due to the payment of the grant to the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India and to higher expenditure on experimental cultivation; and of nearly one and a half lakhs on Famine, due to the greater severity of conditions in 1905-1906.

As regards public works it is shown that Municipalities and Local Boards, not having recovered from the crippling effects of bad seasons, many urgent sanitary schemes had to be left undone by them and beyond routine work little could be done. But on public works carried on by the Government, no less than eighty and a half lakhs were expended—an increase of slightly more than twelve lakhs when compared with the figures of the previous year. The increase was chiefly under Provincial funds in which the expenditure rose from forty-five and three-quarter lakhs to a little over fifty-five lakhs. Civil buildings necessitated an expenditure of 35·22 lakhs as against 28·91 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure on communications rose by about eleven thousand and amounted to 11·45 lakhs. The cost of works carried out in relief of famine by the Public Works Department increased from Rs. 26,000 to Rs. 1,14,000. The total expenditure on irrigation works in the Presidency and Sind amounted to forty-eight and one-third lakhs of rupees as against forty-eight and a half lakhs in the previous year, and was divided between Sind and the Presidency proper in the proportion of two and a quarter to one. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 11,27,173 were spent on works and Rs. 21,70,091 on repairs. Thus in works, or institutions of public utility, we find an increase in the number of medical institutions open at the end of the year. Trade was good and the figures of new Joint Stock companies registered during the year furnish evidence of increased industrial activity. A net increase of forty-eight companies, most of which were formed to work mills and presses, is reported. The progress of Ahmedabad, in which city as many as eighteen new companies were registered, is cited as conspicuous.

THE FRONTIER. The necessity for punitive measures across the frontier has been discussed in military circles for two years now. When it at first seemed inevitable to punish refractory tribesmen it was objected that no such steps could be taken while the Prince and Princess of Wales were touring in India and then the Amir's visit came in the way. But the other day a Peshawar correspondent reported a fresh outrage and the *Pioneer* pointed out that "the Zakka Khels, for reported raids and other offences, had forfeited their allowance for two years, and having thus burned their boats are displaying a recklessness which is very disturbing to the peace of the Border. Within the past two or three months their raiding parties have ventured well into British Territory and at the present moment they are holding a number of men as prisoners, among these being two police constables. The villages nearest the Afridi frontier are in a constant state of alarm and it is impossible to give them adequate protection even though extra patrols are employed. Other sections of the Afridis are behaving well and they have frequently expressed a wish that the Zakkas should be severely punished. But the Government of India seems disinclined to take action. The policy of forbearance can, however, be stretched to dangerous limits, and this is certainly being done when British subjects are allowed to remain prisoners in the hands of tribesmen. Yet another raid perhaps" remarks the *Pioneer*, "and the Zakka Khels may be called to account. They have run up a bill of offences which even now would justify summary settlement." A Peshawar correspondent told us that Sufi Muhammad Ishak has left Hadda for Tirah with a considerable following of Mullahs and disciples with the intention of travelling through Tirah and preaching there against Christians and the Indian Government. It is said that he will tour about the country for a couple of months and intends to meet the Amir at Jelalabad on the return of His Highness from India. Sufi Muhammad Ishak is a prominent Mullah of Hadda, closely connected with Mullah Muhammad Elias, on whom has fallen the mantle of Najm-ul-Din, the notorious Hadda Mullah, who took such an active part in stirring up the Afridis against us before and during the Tirah campaign. Then again we are told of another outrage in which Captain Lubbock, R. E., Executive Engineer in charge of the line at Wasak, has been fired upon by Momunds or Mulagoris, most probably by the latter, and altogether there is anything but riot along the frontier.

Appropriately, yesterday, came the Administration report of the North-West Frontier Province for 1905-6. It shows that in spite of activity in the trans-border tracts in the matter of topographical and Railway survey, road-making and other public enterprises, the general peace of the border was maintained and no overt opposition was shewn by the tribes. But the Peshawar district continued to be the scene of depredations of organised gangs of armed dacoits from beyond the border. The conduct of the Afridis was satisfactory with the exception of the Zakka Khel, who gave passage to raiding gangs. A very creditable settlement, it is recorded, was, however, effected with this section, which "resulted in a *tabula rasa* in respect of all outstanding offences and claims." The Mahsuds "added to their ugly records of fanatical outrage by the deplorable and unprovoked murder of Captain Donaldson, R. F. A., by one of the tribe outside the Bannu Cantonment. As this act was obviously the outcome of a deep-seated and wide-spread conspiracy of fanatical murder, Government determined to enforce the responsibility of the tribe in the matter. A fine was inflicted, the tribal allowances were suspended and the surrender of five men known to have been accessories before the fact was demanded. Apart from this regrettable incident the conduct of the Mahsuds was satisfactory. The attempts of the Mulla Powindah to unite the Mahsuds and Darwesh Khels under his priestly sovereignty were unsuccessful." In the Tochi and Kurram the conduct of the tribes was generally satisfactory, with the exception of the Parachamkannis against whom reprisals had to be enforced, resulting in a settlement of outstanding cases. Apparently then the outlook to-day is less satisfactory than it was a year ago, or up to March last when the report was prepared. Stricter measures than those so far resorted to seem to have become necessary.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND. It may be that Scotsmen, being so bound up in amassing this world's wealth, have found little time for grumbling that has kept them free from any serious agitation for Home Rule for Scotland. Now however a small body has raised the cry and raised it at a somewhat curious time seeing that the Ministerial Benches are packed with Scotsmen. The ground of complaint is that Scottish business in Parliament is often crushed out and that Scottish members are outvoted by Englishman on Scottish affairs. This is not the first time that the subject has been raised but now it assumes a more definite shape for a new Association is being formed by members of Parliament and others in Scotland for the purpose of promoting the claims of that country to legislative autonomy in her own affairs. Formerly Scottish business was under the control of the Home Office. The Duke of Fife for a short time at the beginning of Mr. Gladstone's second Administration represented that Department in the Upper House, and was succeeded by the Earl of Dalhousie. Subsequently the Earl of Rosebery was appointed Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, with special charge of Scottish affairs. It was notorious, however, that two, at any rate, of these peers failed to work smoothly with Sir William Harcourt, who was then Home Secretary. As early as 1881 the Duke of Fife pleaded for the appointment of a Minister for Scotland. Lord Rosebery introduced a Bill with that object in 1884. He revived it in 1885, and it was taken up and passed by the Conservative Government, the first Secretary for Scotland, established at Dover House, Whitehall, being the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. In 1887 the position of the new Minister was improved by the transference of law and justice from the Home Office to his control. Scottish patriots were, however, disappointed by the fact that he was not made a Secretary of State, and, indeed, was not in every case a member of the Cabinet. Definite "Home Rule" was probably first raised by Mr. W. A. Hunter in 1886. Three years later it was brought forward by Dr. Clerk but it was killed by an overwhelming majority because of a certain socialistic backing, which was considered as objectionable then, in its embryonic Parliamentary form, as it is in its militant attitude to-day. On another occasion when it was brought forward in 1894 it was not so much killed by Lord Rosebery's apathy as by Mr. Hozier's statement that those who were chiefly interested were not Scotsmen. "The Highlander's from Blackheath and the Patriots of Putney" he said "have been putting on their kilts" and the laugh which followed was a death knell. Whether "Home Rule for Scotland" will ever attain the power of the better known cry is doubtful. There is none of the ground for bitterness that Ireland pretends to find, for it is only in minor matters that Scotland will be affected. Last session Mr. Pirrie revived an old Bill which aims at "providing for the establishment in Scotland of a legislative body, to be called the Scots Parliament, and for the devolution to that legislative body of the power to make laws on matters exclusively relating to Scotland." Since the close of the Session several Scottish Members have renewed their demand for devolution. The Lord Advocate himself has declared that this has become almost an imperative duty. "Scottish legislation," he says "ought to go forward at a Scottish pace, and we should not be compelled to mark time with English advances." The Scottish Whip also has advocated devolution and decentralization. In the meantime what is required is the reappointment of a Scottish Grand Committee. When the Prime Minister submits his new procedure resolution the chairman of the Scottish Party will propose that there shall be a Standing Committee comprising all the members from Scotland to which shall be sent all the Bills applicable exclusively to Scotland. Presumably the Scots Parliament when in existence will, for its first measure, prohibit any "bra' laddie" from seeking a seat at Westminster or they will lay themselves open to the charge of trying to eat their cake and have it.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the outward Mails of the 25th ultimo left Aden at 11 p.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday next.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer "Riojun Maru" left Moji for Hongkong and the Company's steamer "Colombo Maru" left Singapore for Hongkong to-day.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Franz Ferdinand," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 4th instant.

LADY Rivaz gives a Farewell Purdha Party at Government House, Lahore, on Saturday the 9th February.

THE plans of the Prime Minister of Nepal cannot be changed, and he will arrive at Hastings, House early on the 11.

MR. H. C. CROSS, Assistant Bateriologist in the Muktesar Laboratory has been granted a local allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

IT has been decided that the post of the Comptroller of Post Offices will in future qualify for the additional pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

AS an experiment, in which the authorities have confidence of success, the Southern Mahratta Railway is obtaining from England a rail steam motor car for use on that line.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th January, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 7,073 maunds and Rs. 20,150 in the earnings.

H. M. S. HERMES, under the command of Captain D. R. Nicholson, R. N. arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with H. E. Rear-Admiral Sir E. S. Poe, R. C. V. O., Commander-in-Chief of the East India Squadron.

MR. STUART FRASER the British Resident of Mysore has applied for eight month's furlough from March, and Mr. A. Williams, Revenue and Medical Commissioner in Baluchestan, will act for him.

ON relief by Mr. H. MacMahon at the close of the Amir's Tour about the end of March Mr. A. S. P. Tucker, the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, will be able to take the 21 month's furlough for which he has applied.

THE *Melbourne Age* states that it is confidently declared, on the authority of Missionaries in the Pacific Island, that France has ceded Tahiti to Great Britain in consideration of territorial concessions in Burma or Further India. Mr. Deakin, the Federal Premier, declares that he is without information on the subject.

THE Government of India have approved of a reconnaissance Survey of the line being carried out from the Kolar Gold Fields to the Dodbele Station on the Mysore State Railway at the cost of the Mysore Durbar. The Survey will be carried out by the Southern Mahratta Railway.

# OUR SERIAL STORY.

## THE CROOKED WAY,

BY
WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

Author of "Whatsoever a Man Soweth," "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "Whose Findeth a Wife," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

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### CHAPTER X.—THE MAKING OF A TRAMP.

"My darling, my darling! At last I have you once more with me. This moment is worth all I have gone through; kiss me again, dearest. How I have longed all these weeks to feel your dear lips pressed to mine. Again, sweet, again," and Edith responded to his impassioned cravings.

They were standing locked in each other's arms, in the front room of the little house in Hyde Road, South Acton, and for them it was Paradise. Forgotten was the separation, the anxiety, the trials and the misery of the past weeks; they were together once more and that was happiness supreme.

For a time they stood silent, their hearts too full for words, and the black mongrel, after gazing at them in silent canine wonderment, curled himself up on the rug, hapy too in his own way at having something soft to lie upon, in place of the hard cold stone he had been lately accustomed to.

"Oh, Roy, Roy!" exclaimed Edith, looking up in her lover's face, her beautiful eyes brimming over with happy tears. "I can't yet believe it is you. It has been so terrible this uncertainty, this silence, and the not knowing what had become of you. It was killing me."

"My poor darling, but it could not be helped. I dare not write; I really ought not to be here now, but I had to come; I could stay away no longer," and he bent and kissed her again.

"But Roy, you've been hurt. Where did you get this dreadful cut on your face? It's hardly healed yet."

"My dearest don't trouble your little head over that. A stick of grease paint is answerable for it, and a little warm water will prove a wonderful healer," smiling down on her anxiety.

"But tell me, dear, are we free from interruption here? Will no one come in?"

"No, we're quite safe. Father has gone up to town to see an old friend, and I've sent the girl out for a couple of hours, so you need have no fear."

"Splendid! And now come and sit down and tell me all the news, and—down, Rags, you villain! We're not going for a long time, so make the best of that soft rug," as the dog got up when they moved, and ran towards the door.

"No, no, Roy, you must tell me about yourself first. My life has been nothing to yours. I have been waiting and hoping, while you—what have you been doing? Tell me, Roy, for my heart has hungered for news of you."

"Poor little girl! Did you miss me so much as all that?" And the answer he received from those soft loving eyes seemed all sufficient for him.

"Remember, we know nothing of you after you knocked that policeman down and vanished," she continued nestling close up to his stalwart form, as his arms encircled her. "What became of you then?" And Roy gave her an account of his flight across Regent's Park until he had gained the top of the bank above the Canal, which has already been described.

"And what did you do then?" she asked, the intense interest his recital had given rise to plainly showing on her face.

"A sudden thought occurred to me; it was only a chance, but those fellows were so close on me I had to take it; it was that or being caught. I raced down the bank, crept through the hole in the palings and as the last of the three barges drifted by me I sprang on to it. I had noticed there was no one at the tiller at the moment, and from its height out of the water I could tell it was empty, though sheeted over with tarpaulins. I wormed my way beneath them pulling them back into place, and finding a heap of straw in the body of the boat, I covered myself over with it and lay still.

"As you can judge I was tired and exhausted with my run after the previous excitement, and I had not had any rest since the previous night, so it is no wonder I was fast asleep in a very few minutes. How long I slept I don't know, but it must have been a good long time; my watch had stopped, and judging from the light that came in between the sheets the sun was sinking. I did not know where we were, but from the absolute silence that prevailed, we had left London behind us. We were not moving, yet I dare not look out, and Oh! how hungry I was! But that had to be endured."

"Poor Roy," said Edith, gently stroking the hand she had been holding.

"I lay still in my straw, and in a few minutes I heard voices, and the barge moved on again. The noises now became more frequent, and from some chance words I overheard, I gathered we were approaching Uxbridge. If this were our destination the chances of my being discovered were very great, and my anxiety increased every moment. You can judge then, little girl, how delighted I was when after a short stop we moved on once more.

"Every moment was taking me farther away from London, and increasing my opportunities of evading those who sought me. As yet I was in evening dress and to be found in that; nise as a passenger in a barge was enough to pin suspicion on me. My first effort must be to rid myself of all signs of respectability, and at the moment I did not see my way to do this.

"On we went though evening had fallen, and at length we came to Watford, and so to that picturesque portion of Hertfordshire where the canal runs through Cassiobury Park, and from what I was able to gather it was near here that we were to stay the night.

"At last I felt we were made fast to the bank, then after a good deal of talk there was a general movement of the men and women belonging to the barges to some public house in the neighbourhood, where the horses would be stabled, and absolute quiet prevailed.

"Now was my chance; I had already formed my plans, and quickly put them into execution.

"Cautiously peeping from beneath the tarpaulins I found I was really alone. As quickly as possible I visited the cuddies, or whatever they call that part of the boat in which the barge people live and from one of them, which I found open I obtained a complete workman's rig out, with the exception of boots, which I walked off with."

"You stole them, Roy?" asked Edith, and there was a shade of horror on her face as she looked up.

"In a way, I did but I left a sovereign on the table to pay for them. In my predicament I could not afford to be too particular, and as far as the owner went I don't think he got the worst of the exchange. Back to the barge I went, and very soon Roy Royston had become Bill Spendlow, wayfarer, and navvy, on the look out for a job.

"My own clothes and crush hat I made up in separate bundles and weighting them well with stones. I sunk them in the canal, and then I set off in the warm summer night across country.

"Fortunately when I left London I had a few pounds in my pocket, so that I had no fear of actual want before me, and at Aldenham I got some bread and cheese, the first food that passed my lips for twenty-four hours. How I did enjoy it!"

"My long rest in the barge had so pulled me together that I was able to go on the whole of the night, and morning found me miles away from the scene of my theft.

"The weather, as you may remember, was very fine, and for nights I never slept beneath a roof; in fact, as a rule travelled by night, and rested in the open during the day. This continuous outdoor life and the long walks soon altered my appearance to what I am now, a thorough-going tramp, and yet I did not feel satisfied. I wanted to come to London, I must come to London if my innocence was to be proved, and I still feared my indentity might be recognised; and then it was that I put on this patch over my eye, painted the scar on my face and took to a stick. Ah! little woman, how you would have laughed if you had come across me on an empty road practising the tap, tap, tap, of the professional blind man."

"But your dog, Roy; where did you get the poor little thing?" asked Edith, bending down and stroking the ill-kept animal who answered her caress with a look of gratitude in his speaking eyes.

"Oh, Rags. It was that scamp who gave me the idea of the blind man. I rescued him from some boys who were ill-treating him, from that moment he refused to leave me. I tried to drive him away, but it was no good, and then I thought he might help me to play my part; and so Rags and Bill Spendlow have been companions ever since, haven't we, old man?" And the dog raised himself at once, and fawned on his master.

"But how did you manage to live all the time, dear? Were you never in want?"

"Want? Bless you, no. Look here, darling." And drawing a small bag from his pocket he emptied the contents some dozen or so sovereigns, into Edith's lap. "And they're all honestly got too. I'm a society—a rather low society—entertainer now. You know I'm not a bad hand at hanky panky with cards, and such like? Well I turned my talent to account and when I came to a pub in an evening where there were a lot of fellows drinking and smoking I used to give them a little show and then go round with the hat and never failed to get something sometimes a fair sum so that I always had more money than I wanted."

"But the puzzles Roy? What about them?"

"Ah that's a different matter. When I came to London I wanted to be able to go where I liked and hang about different places without attracting attention and I thought that selling something would furnish me with the excuse and so far it has. And now dearest I think I've talked enough about myself—and—"

"Oh, no, Roy, there are hundreds and hundreds of things I want to ask you, but at the moment I can't remember them."

"Then tell me about yourself while you are thinking." And he drew her face to his and kissed her, and for a time there was silence. In their new-found happiness words were not needed; to be with each other was enough for them.

"Poor, poor Roy," at length said Edith, hardly above a whisper. "And you have suffered all this just for going to your friend's house. But why did you go at that hour?"

"To see Helene."

"But you'd only left her an hour or so before?"

"Her husband was with her then."

"And you wanted to see her alone?" And there was a change in her tone, so slight that any but a lover's ear would have failed to detect it, yet it did not escape Roy, and he replied:

"Yes alone darling. I would tell this to no one else, but I know you trust me, and will not think evil. I had to see her. It was my duty and I went through with it."

"And why had you to see her, dear?"

"I can't tell you. You mustn't ask me. You don't know what it costs me to say this to you but still I must say it. Edith, by your love for me don't ask me anything about that night; only trust me, and believe me that as far as I am myself concerned, I have nothing to hide."

"Do you mean you don't wish to speak of that visit?"

"Yes." And a haggard look of distress came over his face, that till then had been so bright and free, from care. Again there was silence in the little room, and Edith sat with her eyes fixed on the floor, thinking deeply. Suddenly she looked up, and there was a new light upon her face, the light of a great love and confidence, as she said:

"Dearest, I trust you. I can, I do. Tell me what you feel you may, and not a word more. My love would be poor indeed if it cannot stand this extra strain, which should be no strain at all. In time things will be made plain till then I am content to wait."

"My true-hearted little girl! Heaven make me worthy of you," and he drew her closer to him.

"And now we'll talk of something else," she said, her own bright self once more. "Bob was with me—" A low growl from Rags caused her to pause as the click of the garden gate was heard.

"Quiet, sir, quiet!" muttered his master, as he moved towards the door where he could not be seen from the front, and the dog obeyed. Edith had meanwhile peered through the lace curtains and turned with her face as white as death, to gasping.

"It's Arthur Inwood, coming to the house!"

[*To be continued.*]

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## THE PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT,

### Report of the Select Committee.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st February, 1907:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers submitted and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Clause 3.—We have suggested some alterations in the form of the amendments which this clause proposed to make in section 36 of the Act. We have omitted the proviso which sub-clause (*i*) proposed to add to clause (*l*) of paragraph (*a*) of that section and the second part of the proviso which sub-clause (*ii*) proposed to add to paragraph (*d*) of the same section, introducing instead in the latter sub-clause a single proviso, by which it is made clear that the total of the assets held by the Bank of Madras either upon the security of Ceylon Government securities or by way of investment in such securities is never to exceed the sum of the deposits held and balances of cash accounts at credit at the Ceylon Branch of that Bank. Further, we have expanded the addition to paragraph (*a*) clause (6) of the same section proposed by sub-clause (*iv*), so as to make it cover "the joint and several promissory notes of two or more persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership," thus bringing the language of the clause into conformity with that used in section 37, paragraph (*e*), of the Act.

Clause 4.—We have altered sub-clause (*i*) of this clause so as to enable the Bank to make loans for six months in all cases, instead of continuing the limit of three months in the case of loans made on "personal security" as proposed in the will as introduced. The personal securities on which loans and advances may be made are limited by section 36, and we think that loans made on these securities might well run for six months in the same way as other loans. The fixing of a uniform term of six months necessitates certain consequential alterations in clause (*b*) of the section which we have provided for in a new sub-clause (*iii*).

Clause 5.—We have made various changes in the new section 42A which this clause proposed to add to the Act. It has been pointed out that the phraseology of the new section proposed in the Bill as introduced, which was copied from the provisions of section 37 of Act IV of 1862, is somewhat obsolete and hardly suited to modern conditions. The language has therefore been revised and generalized so as to enable the Bank to pay for the business of the other Bank which it may purchase wholly or partly in cash as well as by the allotment of shares in its capital stock and further to pay such cash or allot such shares either to the other Bank or to its liquidators, or otherwise as may be agreed upon. Further when the shares are to be allotted and new capital stock has to be raised, we have thought it desirable to subject the directors' power in this behalf which was unrestricted under the Bill as introduced, to the control of the shareholders by prohibiting the directors from making any increase of capital until such increase has been sanctioned by a special resolution of the shareholders. Lastly, we have limited the application of the proposed section to banking companies registered under the Indian Companies law and carrying on business in India, as these appear to us to be the only class of banks which the Presidency Banks should be empowered to take over.

Clause 6 is new and merely adds certain words to clause (*a*) of section 63 in order to make it clear that the directors may make byelaws to regulate the amounts in respect of which overdrafts without security may be allowed, as contemplated by the last paragraph of section 37 of the Act as it will stand when amended by clause 4 (*iv*) of the Bill.

The other alterations proposed by us in the Bill are either verbal or not of sufficient importance to call for explanation.

## UNIONISTS AND TARIFF REFORM.

### MR. BALFOUR'S ATTITUDE.

### Disadvantage of a Detailed Programme.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

The discontent in the ranks of the Unionist Party is further evidenced by the publication of an article in the *Morning Post* which declares that the anxiety of Tariff Reformers is not likely to be allayed by Mr. Balfour's speech. The article also expresses dissatisfaction at Mr. Balfour's treatment of the demand for a consecutive policy, in reply to which, it says, Mr. Balfour dilated upon the disadvantages of a detailed programme, and quoted the Liberals' Newcastle programme as an instance.

## THE KING'S HOLIDAY.

### Sunday in Paris.

### VISIT TO PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

### AMUSEMENTS INCOGNITO.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

The King and Queen attended the Protestant Church in Paris this morning. They were acclaimed as they passed through the streets. Afterwards the King had half an hour's conversation with Monsieur Fallieres at the Elysee. Monsieur Fallieres subsequently returned the visit.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

The informal character of their Majesties' visit to Paris was evidenced on Saturday evening, when they paid a sudden visit to the Nouveau Cirque, of which the manager was given only the briefest notice. Their Majesties were not recognised by those present.

## GERMANY AND THE PORTE.

### Fehim Pasha's Crimes.

### COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

Baron Marschall, the German Ambassador, has had an audience with the Sultan. The crimes of Fehim Pasha formed the chief subject of conversation, and the result of the interview was that the Sultan ordered a Special Commission to examine the charges against Fehim. Fehim Pasha has become an object of terror to everybody, but meanwhile he parades the city ostentatiously.

## THE MUSIC HALL STRIKE.

### Conference Arranged.

### AMICABLE SETTLEMENT PROBABLE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

As the result of a meeting which has been held, negotiations are in progress between the music-hall strikers and the employers, which promise an amicable settlement of the dispute.

A Conference has been arranged.

## THE ANNEXATION OF THE CONGO.

### King and Committee.

### DEADLOCK REACHED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

The Belgian Parliamentary Committee, which was appointed to prepare the annexation of the Congo State, threatens to break up unless King Leopold furnishes documents which he has hitherto withheld.

## FIGHTING RAISULI.

### The Sultan Applies for a Loan.

LONDON, FEBRUARY, 4.

The Sultan of Morocco has applied to the Powers for a joint loan of £400,000. He pleads, as a reason, the expenses of the expeditions against Raisuli and the Pretender.

## REQUEST TO THE LIFEBOAT FUND.

LONDON FEBRUARY 4.

An English resident at Mentone has left £70,000 to the National Lifeboat Institution.

## NEW PERMANENT ADMIRALTY SECRETARY.

### Retirement of Sir Evan Macgregor.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

Mr. Charles Thomas, Assistant Secretary to the Admiralty, has been selected as Permanent Secretary in succession to Sir Evan Macgregor.

[Mr Charles Inigo Thomas brings long experience at the Admiralty to bear in his new appointment. An old Malburian he entered the Admiralty in 1865. From 1877 to 1880 he was Private Secretary to the Second Naval Lord and from 1885 to 1902 Principal Clerk, his services then gaining him a C.B. Since 1902 he has been Assistant Secretary to the Admiralty. Sir Evan Macgregor who is retiring has been Permanent Secretary since 1884. He was created a K.C.B. in 1893 and received the I.S.O. in 1902.]

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Egypt," with the English mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 11 p.m., yesterday (Sunday.) The same Company's steamer "Mooltan" left here for Colombo and Australia also at 11 p.m. yesterday (Sunday.)

## AMERICA AND JAPAN.

### Paving the way for an Agreement.

### FEELING IN JAPAN OVER THE WAR TALK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

The *Times* Correspondent at Washington telegraphs that he has reason to believe that President Roosevelt has arranged, through diplomatic channels, an understanding with Japan, and proposes to lay this provisional agreement before the Californian School Officials, and appeal direct to their common sense and patriotism in order to effect a settlement of the matter.

The Mayor and Members of the Board of Education in San Francisco have started for Washington in order to discuss the Japanese question with President Roosevelt.

Reuter's Agent in Tokio telegraphs that the war-talk of the American Press is received with surprise and regret, as America is the last country with which Japan would go to war.

## CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

### Circular Regarding Lease Conditions.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Monsieur Briand is preparing a Circular to the Prefects specifying the condions under which leases are to be granted to parish priests for the legal use of churches. Meanwhile the Bishops and Clergy are applying to the local authorities for leases.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Lady Victoria Grenfell has died of typhoid.

## AIDED COLLEGES.

### Grant of over a Lakh.

### SURENDRA NATH BANNERJEE'S NON-ACCEPTANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

The Syndicate of the Calcutta University accepted the recommendations of the Grant-in-aid Committee, and one lakh and ten thousand will be distributed among affiliated Colleges.

Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee has not availed himself of the grant for the Ripon College, being apparently unwilling to accept State aid for the College as this may not be consistent with the Swadeshi and Boycott dogma.

## PAPER CHASE CASUALTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

Mr. Archy Birkmyre broke his collar bone in the Paper Chase on Saturday.

## MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

### The Brotherhood of Religions.

### PROCEEDS FOR THE OLCOTT SCHOOLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 4.

Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture on "The Brotherhood of Religions" at the Victoria Hall on Saturday evening, a charge being made for admission and the proceeds going to the benefit of the Olcott Panchama Schools. Sir S. Subramania Iyer presided. There was a large attendance present. The speaker dwelt at considerable length on the points of resemblance between the great religions of the world and concluded a most interesting lecture by a strong appeal to her hearers on behalf of the outcast races of India.

## POLICE PROVIDENT FUND.

### Benefits Extended to Deputy Superintendents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

It is understood that the benefits of the Police Provident Fund will be extended to Deputy Superintendents, contributions being compulsory in case of European officers and optional in case of Natives.

## KOLAR GOLD FIELD RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 4.

The following are the Kolar Gold Field Returns for last month :—Mysore (West) 2,305 tons of ore crushed yielded 464 ozs. of gold, and 181 ozs. were obtained from 2,592 tons of tailings cyanided, making a total of 645 ozs. compared with 578 ozs in December and 636 ozs. in November.

## PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

### Proposed Branch at Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 4.

A meeting of those interested in the formation of a Lahore Branch of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce will be held at the office of the Punjab Banking Company, Limited, at Lahore on Wednesday, to discuss preliminaries.

## BENGAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

### Lieutenant-Governor's Presidential Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

The Lieutenant-Governor delivers his presidential Address at the Annual Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal on Wednesday evening.

## ANNUAL SUMMER FLIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

The Offices of the Government of India close in Calcutta on the 30th of March and re-open at Simla on the 2nd of April, 1907.

## THE AMIR AT CALCUTTA.

### VISIT TO THE AFGHAN ENVOY.

### Departure Further Postponed.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

The Amir passed Sunday with the Viceregal Party at Barrackpore. His Highness returned to Calcutta by motor in the evening and visited the Afghan Envoy at Chitpore Road.

It is understood that the Amir proposes to postpone his departure from Calcutta till Friday, the 8th instant, abandoning the Sohagpore shooting trip altogether. His Highness will leave Calcutta about 1 p.m. on Friday.

His Highness is holiday making, and is evidently finding twenty-four hours' happiness and freedom from care every day. The somewhat bored expression, that was almost sulkiness, that marked him on his arrival has given place to an almost school boyish gaiety. He bubbles over with laughter, and wherever he moves he abounds in quaint observations, quips and sallies of wit that are provocative of smiles and gay responses. The reserve and stolid dignity, characteristic of Oriental sovereignty, are here conspicuous by their absence. By tradition, and the history of his own warlike race he has known his British neighbours in war and diplomacy. He has in the northern manœuvres seen displayed something of the military strength of the Empire which in olden times his own people have helped to harry and for a space to rule; the Army of India and the flexible yet stern discipline that makes of that Army one, of the finest in the world. At the Durbar where in full Chapter of the Order of the Indian Empire he was invested with one of the highest grades of modern chivalry. He has had the dignity and splendour with which are overlaid the steel and granite that go to the building and maintaining of the Empire. Here in Calcutta he has seen the capital of the Empire in holiday garb and his neighbours at play. His eyes have seen all and his receptive mind will understand all of the power and glory of the Empire pageant. And now that he has put the cares of state behind him a new Amir appears—a ruler who is very much a man, one whose free and easy manners, whose hearty enjoyment of the amusements and attractions provided for his delectation and whose sturdy disregard of pomp and impatience of the perhaps necessary safeguards provided for his person show him to be beneath the grimness imposed by his office and the peculiar services of the turbulent people over whom he holds rule, a very attractive and Western personage. He has mixed freely and intimately with the best types of the British rulers of this land; he has shared in their laughter, seen the imperial republicanism of their lives and thoughts, the freedom and ordered restraint of the land they have been brought to rule and partaken of their bread and salt, the riches and advantages brought by equal justice, foresighted, effort and active free trade in a well fenced land. Cautious in speech and restrained as he is he has himself been constrained to allow that his trip through India, and particularly his sojourn in Calcutta, has been a revelation and a pleasant one to him. The impressions he carries away with him are for the most part impressions, got at first sight, and little or nothing coloured by official interpretation, for his Highness is a keen observer, and inclined to doubt and searchingly test before giving credence to any statement. These impressions must influence for good his future relations with England, and there is more than hope in the expression current in the best informed circles that the Amir's visit will mean cordial co-operation and lasting peace between his State and the Indian Empire and that in a short time Afghanistan will be opened to free trade relations.

Saturday the Amir spent in shopping, buying furniture and fashionable clothing. Sunday was passed quietly by him at Barrackpore where he was the guest of his Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness was accompanied by Sir Henry MacMahon and Sirdars Ali Ahmed Khan and Shah Shazimulk. The party went to Barrackpore on the viceregal launch "Maud" and returned by motor-car. The Amir thoroughly enjoyed the excursion and particularly the trip up the river, for the Viceroy's launch is one of the fastest and best appointed on the Hooghly, To-day his Majesty intimated leaving Hastings House only in the afternoon for another round of shopping of which he is as fond as any mem sahib. It is very probable that he will be at the Minto Fete to-night. Regarding his departure there is nothing absolutely certain. His Majesty refuses to fix himself to any programme of movements daily or other. He was to have left on Sunday and then decided to stop over till Tuesday. Now he says he is so well contented with his holiday in Calcutta that he will not go before Friday.

## THE MINTO FETE.

### Auctioning of the Viceregal Stall.

### MOTOR SHOW AWARDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

All the articles left undisposed in the Viceregal Stall will be auctioned on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The following is a list of awards in the Motor show at the Minto Fancy Fete, the judges being the Duke of Manchester, Mr. C. J. Stevenson Moore, I. C. S. and Mr. Oldbury Burn, P. W. D.

Class 1:—for cars costing £275 and under, 1st class diplomas to Messrs Geo. Henderson and Co. and the Russa Engineering Works Ld.

Class 2:—For cars costing over £275 and not more than £450, 1st class diploma to Messrs. Geo. Henderson and Co., and 2nd class diploma to the Bombay Motor Car Co.

Class 3:—For cars costing over £450 and no more than £700, 1st class diploma to the Bombay Motor Car Co., 2nd class diplomas to the French Motor Car Company and Mr. H. C. Dignasse.

Class 4:—for cars costing over £709, 1st class diploma to the Bombay Motor Car Co., and 2nd class diplomas to the Paris-India Co.

Class 5:—for commercial vehicles 1st class diploma to the Russa Engineering Works Ld, 2nd class diploma to Messrs Geo. Henderson and Co.

Class 6:—For motor boats, 1st class diploma to Messrs. Burn and Co. Ld., 2nd class diploma to the Calcutta Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

Class 7:—For accessories and tyres, 1st class diploma to Messrs. Walter Locke and Co. Ld., 2nd class diploma to V. Levi and Co. For repair, parts and spares, 1st class diploma to Russa Engeneering Works Ld.

## MINTO FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

The Gordons and the Warwicks have again tied, love all, in the Minto Fete Football Tournament. They play again to-morrow morning.

AFTER careful consideration of the Report of the Committee appointed in December, 1905, the Madras Government are of opinion that the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885, should be introduced at the port of Calicut at a very early date. The Presidency Port Officer will be requested to report, in consultation with the Collector of Malabar, the rates at which landing and shipping fees should be levied at Calicut and to submit the usual draft notifications. The Committee will be requested to reassemble and to report whether, if a new pier be built, it should be constructed on the same site or in a more convenient place. The Government consider it undesirable to spend a large sum of money on the reconstruction of the existing pier if it is wrongly situated for purposes of trade.

## KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 1.

A BARD CASE.

Some amused astonishment seems to have been caused by the curious extract from the minutes of the Port Trust recently published in these columns regarding the quarrel between the Port Trust and the Customs as to one single rupee duty on "rubbish." Amusement is at a premium now-a-days, so the following Hard Case is rendered to the world, having recently made a favourable impression here. A certain merchant makes an error in his entries. This is undetected by the Customs. The goods are cleared and duty paid. The merchant subsequently detects the error and finds that unwittingly he has defrauded the revenue of Rs. 9. What should he do?

*Answer adjudged correct*:—Make full confession, pay up the Rs. 9 and also whatever amercement is demanded of him for having put in false entries.

*Answer adjudged incorrect*:—Sit tight and say nothing.

There is no disputing these answers. They have been settled by the highest authority.

THE SIND HINDU SABHA.

This association is dissatisfied with the amalgamation of Resident Magistrates with Mukhtiarkars on several grounds. Their best point is that any sort of revenue officer is unfitted to exercise judicial functions. Having made this one point in the public interest the Sabha proceeds to make a multitude of points regarding the distribution of the plums in the service, not hesitating to give names and other data. The other data are mostly degrees and examination passes, beloved of Babudom. Of course it is comprehensible that such things, might be expected to weigh heavily with any I. C. S. man. The Commissioner-in-Sind, however, has given the Sabha the following reply:—

"I have the honor, by direction of the Commissioner-in-Sind, to acknowledge receipt of your memorial dated the 27th November 1906, on behalf of the Sind Hindu Sabha.

The Sabha, I am to say, appears to be under considerable misapprehension as to the circumstances which led up to the appointment of Resident Magistrates in Sind. These appointments were created, out of funds expressly alloted to the improvement of revenue establishments, for the sole purpose of relieving overworked Mukhtiarkars of a portion of their duties. It was from the first contemplated that the officers to be appointed should be treated as additional Mukhtiarkars and the amalgamated list, of which the Sabha complains, is a feature of the original scheme, as sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and cannot now be reconsidered.

The Commissioner-in-Sind finds it impossible to believe that any of the individual officers, whose supposed grievances are put forward, can have been guilty of the impropriety of authorising the Sabha to make this representation on their behalf and he must decline any discussion of the question.

The Commissioner-in-Sind cannot allow it to be suggested that selections for posts in the Public Service are made otherwise than on considerations of fitness, or that there is any room for what is described as a more equitable policy in this connection.

W. F. HUDSON,
Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

The last paragraph is delightful. Neither seniority, "qualifications" nor favour counts! Only fitness! The next best thing to being well is to think you are well. The Sind Hindu Sabha is left thinking. Thinking.—Just thinking,

THE AMIR,

*The Municipality*.—The last subject before the meeting was a proposal made by Dr. Nazareth that an address be presented to His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan on his arrival in Karachi.

The President said the Managing Committee had already had the matter before it. He had that day received a letter from the Collector on the subject, and if Dr. Nazareth allowed the matter to stand over, instead of moving a formal resolution on the subject, enquiry would be made as to what was proposed to be done in the way of entertaining the Amir. A special meeting of the Municipality could be called if necessary.

Dr. Nazareth having expressed his willingness to allow the matter to stand over, the meeting dissolved after a vote of thanks to the Chair.

*The Port Trust*—Read note dated 11th January 1907 by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, stating that His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan will arrive at Karachi by sea on 16th February, morning, and will remain till the 17th, when he will leave by rail, and suggesting that as the Trustees will desire to make suitable arrangements at the "Merewether" Pier, etc., for the reception of His Majesty, the Commissioner-in-Sind be addressed on the subject.—*Resolution*.—The Commissioner in Sind should be addressed by the Chairman, as suggested, and informed that the Trustees will be happy to do what lies in their power to facilitate His Majesty's convenience.

*The Chamber of Commerce*.—

*The Madressah*.—A Foundation stone.

*The Commissioner*.—To be present.

The rest is still silence.

SCHOOLS.

On Saturday last, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m., the annual function of distributing prizes to the successful students of the various Municipal primary Sindhi schools took place in the compound of the Alumal Tikamdas School. Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont, President of the Municipality, presided and distributed the prizes. The opportunity was also taken of unveiling a full length portrait of the Chairman of the School Board which has been presented by the R. B. Alumal Memorial Fund Committee to the school which bears his name. Mr. Beaumont made the following remarks which were listened to with great attention by all present:—

Mr. Tirathdas, Ladies and Gentlemen: It was with great interest that I listened to the report read just now regarding these Municipal schools. I note with much satisfaction that they all appear to be doing well. I consider myself, that the extension, so far as circumstances will permit, and the well-being of these schools is one of the most important duties devolving on the Municipality. As you know, during the past few years we have gone through a financial crisis. I am glad to say that the state of things is becoming brighter, and I am quite sure we have in the School Board a body of gentlemen who, as they see the Municipal coffers becoming replete, will not hesitate to ask for such help, or such additional help as they find necessary.

It is our bounden duty to see that the young are educated, and that the ideas of our youths are grounded on the very best English models, so that they may be ready, when the time comes, to fill such stations as Providence may call them to.

I do not know if you have read the report of the speech made by His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan to the students of the Aligarh College. That speech seems to me to have been in every respect a model one. The one point that His Majesty seems to have laid the greatest stress upon is perhaps this, that secular education apart from religious instruction cannot be successful. I therefore think that in all these schools of ours, accoring to the faith of the students whatever it may be, religious instruction should be imparted in some form or other.

The proceedings closed with hearty thanks to Mr Beaumont.

The annual "Tamasha" to the children of the Humby and Marathi schools, which for several years Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson have inaugurated and kept going, came off on Saturday afternoon last, when some 106 girls and boys were provided with presents from a large heavily laden Xmas tree, sweetmeats, a small packet containing paisa, and a final show of fireworks. The children in a most creditable manner went through a programme of songs and recitations before a large gathering of the Manora Residents. In the course of his remarks Mr. Jackson said that the one object which he had in view and for which he had been working, viz, the permanent establishment of these schools at Manora, since the Municipality had retired from the charge on the place becoming a Cantonment, had been realized in that Government on representation being made, had seen their necessity and had taken them over from the 1st of April last so that everything now was as it should be, and the schools were on the sound est basis possible and he sincerely hoped a lasting one.

THE KARACHI HUNT.

The following is an account published in the *Sind Gazette* of 29th January, of the Hunt's record run.

The field who met the hounds at the New Jail at 7-15 on the 24th, were rewarded by a capital morning's sport and the longest run in the annals of the hunt. Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Travers and Mrs. Northan represented the fair sex. The Master commenced by drawing the orchards near the Jail, and it was soon evident that there was a jack about. But the hounds were too quick for him, and we 'chopped' in covert. Drawing along the river bank, we found again and got away after the straightest recked jack we have ever struck. The hounds hunted with a fine 'spread,' and were never at fault from start to finish and went a tremendous pace. After leaving the river bed, the hounds carried the line past the Ruined Cottage and on towards the One Tree Bund. Leaving the One Tree Bund on our right, we had a long gallop over good going until we recrossed the river again and then on into country unknown even to our Master. With hounds and horses dead beat we finally ran into our jack on the Godap Plain after a run lasting about 1 hour and a quarter, in which we covered about 15 miles. It was a magnificent run hard to beat anywhere. It took the hounds, walking and trotting, 4 hours to come back to kennels, and the fact that they covered about 36 miles in the morning and were none the worse for it, speaks a great deal for their stamina and for the excellence of their kennel management.

CRIME.

Private Cross of the South Wales Borderers who is alleged to have been concerned in the case of theft at Haji Dossal and Sons' shop some days ago, was tried by a District Court-martial on Tuesday, the 15th instant, but the decision has not yet been notified. Private Maddan, a co-accused, is to be tried for the part he played in the same affair.

A further robbery by a soldier in uniform was perpetrated on 31st January, from a silversmith's in Elphinstone St. The shopkeepers are arranging a monster petition for their better protection.

Ismail, a Memon, was convicted of perjury by the City Magistrate on Friday and sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court and to pay a fine of Rs. 75. The prosecution arose out of the accused giving false evidence during the trial of a case in which a Police officer was beaten by some camel men. The Magistrate remarked that he dealt leniently with the accused as he took into consideration his age and other mitigating circumstances.

From the "Sind Gazette":—A correspondent writes suggesting that the Karachi Branch of the Empire League should get up a subscription among its members for the relief of the sufferers in the Kingston disaster. He thinks that to share in affording assistance to Jamaica at the present critical moment is our Imperial duty which should not be left to Londoners and Americans only. The idea is a good one and should appeal to all Imperialists in Karachi. We notice that a subscription list for the same purpose has been opened in Calcutta, and the Karachi Branch of the Empire League, the special object of which is to consolidate the union of all parts of the Empire, should not be behindhand. The news of two later severe shocks reported in to-day's telegrams confirms the impression that in spite of what has already been done the need for further assistance is likely to be felt for some time to come.

THE EMPIRE LEAGUE.

Before this paragraph appeared most people had forgotten that the only Imperial League Branch in India existed at Karachi, and they are likely soon to forget it again, for the Empire League has given no sign. We are too narrow, too self-centered, too parochial. We have our little cares, interest and worries, our little pastimes and amusements, but no scope beyond. Twixt the desert and the deep-blew sea in a very narrow area we live; so small is our habitat that it narrows our interests, like those of all villagers, to our immediate environment. The last story; that he is going home; that they are engaged; that this is "off" and that "on"—these be great interests. No cataclysm within or without His Majesty's dominions can compare therewith. It is a whole year since the Karachi Amateur Dramatic Society played. It may well be six full months, than since the mere Empire League, Karachi Branch, met or otherwise moved. The K.A.D.C. contains that which may revive its activities. So does the Empire League, but he's a very busy man. *Nous Verrons!*

## BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

[BY ARCHIBALD J. DUNN.]

III.

Mighty political changes seem to be impending in the East, changes such as the world has never seen before. Nations apparently dead have come to life like Japan, and have taken up all that Western civilization had attained in Science and Arts during 2,000 years. China is seething and fermenting with unseen forces, the outcome of which no man can see. It is for us to hold what we have acquired and not to lose the prestige which we have gained and which must be maintained at all costs. The Oriental respects us because he has found us honest and fair dealing, but above all because we are masterful, have a firm hand and do not interfere with his religion. Hence our predominance in the Persian Gulf.

The death of the present Sultan will probably be followed by a total re-organisation of the Ottoman Empire, perhaps in the form of a Federation of States. We may also anticipate a revolution in Persia in consequence of the reforms introduced by the new Constitution, and the inevitable conflict between Russia and Germany. If either of these Powers should secure an influence over the new Shah, similar to that gained by the Kaiser over Sultan Abdul Hamid, it will be of paramount importance to us that we shall have retained our predominance in the Persian Gulf.

It has been my purpose in this paper to make it clear that this predominance is of the highest importance to British interests, both political and commercial, and to offer for your consideration a suggestion as to how it may be maintained.

Great Britain has been for a great many years the recognised friend and protector of the native Sheikhs whose lands lie along the coast from Aden to Oman and from thence to the head of the Persian Gulf. We have signed treaties with them guaranteeing them our protection in case of need; we have freed them from the exactions of the warlike Arabs of the Nedjed; we have appointed British Residents at their Courts, through whom all foreign political correspondence must take place, and formal notice of these arrangements have been duly notified to the Powers. The Sheikhs like us better than other Christians, for they have found in us some of the virtues which other countries lack, truthfulness, honesty and justice. It has always been a marvel to them why we have spent so much money in suppressing the slave trade and destroying their slave markets in the Persian Gulf, seeing that we have no personal interest in it and gained nothing by it. Many devout Arabs believe that it is a kind of madness with which Allah has afflicted the English as a punishment for their infidelity. "Bismillah! and they actually refuse to take possession of our lands when we offer them." Such altruism is never found in any sane Arab, but nevertheless the English are recognised as being harmless.

My suggestion therefore, which I put forward with timidity for the consideration of the members of this Society so many of whom have left enduring evidence of their wisdom and thoughtfulness in India, is as follows. I would suggest that the Government of India should show a desire to open negotiations with Hamid-ed-Din when the proper time comes, to acknowledge diplomatically the formal establishment of the new State. I have reason to know that such an informal intimation would be welcomed by the "Ligue de la Patrie Arabe" on behalf of the Federated States. That it would be welcomed by the Sheikhs whose territories adjoin the Persian Gulf and who are already under our Protectorate, is certain. I am informed that some of these Sheikhs have hitherto declined to join the forces of the new Caliph until they know the attitude which will be adopted to them by the British Government.

A curious illustration of the feelings of some of the Rulers of these States was given during the campaign of 1905, when a battalion of Turkish troops crossed the frontier of Lahedj in pursuit of the Arabs. The Sultan of Lahedj at once sent a protest to the Turkish commander, with an intimation that if he did not withdraw his troops forthwith, the Sultan would apply to the British Governor at Aden for assistance, and that if necessary he would place his territories under the British Flag. It is needless to say that the Turkish troops were immediately withdrawn.

If the Arab forces succeed as they expect in occupying the Holy cities of Mecca and Medina, the custody of the Sacred Shrine and the Kaaba would be fittingly entrusted to the Imam Mahmood Yahia, as the descendant of the daughter of the Prophet, and it is probable that this fact would be hailed with satisfaction by all sons of Islam throughout the world, certainly, I should think, by the 60 millions of our Moslems in India, who would feel more confidence if the safety of the cradle of their Creed enjoyed the guarantee of their own British Empire.

An Arabian Empire of a Federation of Arab States would mean comfort and happiness to millions of the population; the corruption and oppression of Turkish officials, while the bloodtax of the annual conscription would cease, and perhaps the old civilisation which distinguished Arabia in the Middle Ages would reappear.

The difficulties of our position are many and serious but it is of vital importance to India that they should be faced and overcome. Both Germany and Russia covet the establishment of stations or ports on the Persian Gulf, but notwithstanding the protests of British Ministers in the past, the Kaiser with the consent and assistance of the Sultan, is pushing forward the construction of the Bagdad Railway towards the Persian Gulf. Unlike Germany and Russia, Great Britain has no wish to acquire territory or to extend her liabilities in these regions. All we want is protection to our commerce, and the open door. Germany could have no genuine cause for complaint if we provide these desiderata for her also, by continuing to maintain our Protectorate over the riparian and independent States; nor indeed if we should enter into friendly arrangements with the new Arabian State if and when it establishes its independence. On the other hand, we wish to continue our friendly relations with the Sultan, although we do not feel called upon to fight his battles with his moslem subjects.

It is highly probable that within a few years the trade in the Persian Gulf will be considerably increased. By a recent *Irade* the Sultan has directed that the magnificent canals and irrigation works on the Tigris are to be restored and repaired, and that the lands in the plains of Mesopotamia are to be brought into cultivation again. In an able report by Sir William Willcocks, published at Cairo in 1906, it was shown that these works would cost in all about £8,000,000 and that the lands irrigated by them would yield a net revenue, after allowing for the cost of upkeep, of £2,000,000 yearly, or 25 per cent. upon the capital invested. He stated further that the soil is quite equal to that of the irrigated lands in Egypt, and would be fairly valued at £30 per acre.

It will be said of course, that the chief difficulty in cultivating the lands would be to provide sufficient labour. This could be easily surmounted, however, if the development of the country were to be entrusted to British enterprise, for we could supply any quantity of coolies from India, or fellahin from Egypt for the purpose, most of whom would probably become settlers. The Germans with their usual intelligence have carefully studied and appreciated the future value of this district to themselves. Dr. Hugh Grothe in his work "Die Bagdadbahn," says of it: "May the new century not finish without a proper settlement of the colonisation question in Mesopotamia, so that near German villages, German ploughs and spades may do their work; that in the plains which adjoin the Euphrates and the Tigris in the country lying between Aleppo, Urfa, Mardin and Nisebin, German hands may raise cornfields such as those in the South of Russia; that German vineyards may be cultivated in the valleys of the numerous rivers which flow from the Taurus Mountains, similar to those in Palestine and the Caucasus, and may it help to the economical welfare of Turkey and our own progressive growth."

With regard to the oilfields in Mesopotamia, Dr. Rohrbach states that they are richer both in quantity and quality than those of Baku and Batoum, besides having the advantage of cheap carriage to the Persian Gulf by the Tigris. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* announced last year that a Berlin Syndicate had asked for a concession to work these deposits, but no concession to them has as yet been granted. Probably the uncertainty as to the power of the Sultan to protect the workers from the Arabs was the cause of this. For, as the fields are in the territory of the revolting tribes, it would be a risky thing for the Turks to guarantee their safety. It is doubtful whether the new Caliph would allow so valuable an asset to pass out of his hands, especially into those of the Germans, who are looked upon as foes. The development of the resources of Mesopotamia would mean an increase of Indian and British commerce, to which we should not be insensible. I submit therefore that some such steps as I have indicated should be taken to protect British interests in the Persian Gulf.

[*Since the above was written Mr. Dunn has read it as a paper before a meeting of the Central Asian Society.]

## HUNSUR TRANSPORT DEPOT.

### Abolition of an Historical Institution.

### BULLS UNDER THE HAMMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 4.

*On dit* that the Government Transport Depot at Hunsur, which has been in existence since the fall of Seringapatam, is about to be abolished. An advertisement in the local papers is inviting the purchase of the famous Amrut Mahal bullocks on which Wellington relied so largely during his campaigns in India. It appears in support of the story not to mention the reduction of strength of the military force in this presidency—that the abolition is due to the belief that transport animals are likely to be required for active service near the frontier for which the Amrat Mahal bullocks are not quite suited.

## RANGOON MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 4.

Brigade manœuvres commence to-day, and are to be carried on until Saturday, the general scheme being that a Northern Force (Red) is to move on Rangoon and that a Southern Force (Khaki) is to act on the defensive. Colonel E. S. Hastings, C.B., D.S.O., is in command of the attacking force, which consists of the 92nd Punjabis, and Major Bartlett is in Command of the Devons, who are acting on the defensive, Colonel Fenton acts as Chief-Umpire, and Major Rowly is his assistant. The Red force will be umpired by Colonel Walter, D.S.O., assisted by Captain Gaskell, while Colonel Grant, V.C., and Major Williams are to act in similar capacities for the Khaki force.

## RANGOON PLEADER'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 4.

Before a Divisional Bench, at the Rangoon Chief Court, composed of their honours, Mr. Justice Erwin and Mr. Justice Harmall presiding in the civil appellate jurisdiction, Mr. Pennell argued the case of Mr J. A. Henry, second grade pleader at Prome. Counsel said that his client had been called upon to show cause why he should not be struck off the roll of pleaders and he had obtained a stay of proceedings on the ground that he (Henry) wished to appeal to the Privy Council. It was said that he attempted to get the Chetties to make over some documents to him showing his indebtedness by false allegations, and that it had been found by the learned Chief Judge to be true. That was a very wrong thing, but was not so bad as if he had been dealing with a client. Another point was that the proceedings were extremely protracted and Henry was reduced to the point of destitution. Order was reserved.

## THE NEW MAIL SERVICE.

### Late delivery at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOCO, FEBRUARY 4.

The new accelerated train service is occasioning great disatisfaction. The Calcutta mails, which used to be delivered here by five p.m., are not delivered now till the following morning or fifteen hours later than before.

## CRUSADE AGAINST RINDERPEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

The Indian Tea Association have asked Government to make a grant of Rs. 5,000 for this official year and Rs. 10,000 for the appointment of a Veterinary officer in the Surma valley to combat rinderpest and cognate diseases.

## CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.

### Epedemic on the Decline.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

There has been a satisfactory decrease in the cholera epedemic. For the week ending 26th January there were 361 deaths and for the week ending 2nd February only 169 deaths. The outbreak is due to a large number of Hindu pilgrims, who poured into Calcutta.

## UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

### ELECTION IRREGULARITIES.

### The Sheep King.

### CLOSE OF THE SCIENCE CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, JANUARY 21.

The irregularities which have been disclosed in the counting of Senate votes in South Australia have given rise to a suggestion that a re-election is contemplated. But whatever may result, that is certainly not even a remote probability. Should a petition against the return of Mr. Varden be presented, it will come before the Court of Disputed Returns—a Judge of the High Court, who is the final arbiter on the subject. The Judge has a wide discretion, and on an inspection of the ballot papers alleged to be infermal he may overrule the judgment of the returning officer, and may award the votes to such candidate as he may believe to have been the obvious choice of the electors. Should the re-count reverse the position of the candidates, he has power to make a declaration as to who is the successful candidate, or to order a fresh election if it is found that effect has not been given to the will of the voters through no fault of their own. In a Senate election it would be manifestly unfair to make all three candidates sumbit themselves again because the seat of the least popular was challenged by an unsuccessful aspirant, without their positions being in any way assailed.

RECORD IN WHEAT.

It is stated by wheat merchants that never before in the history of South Australia has so much wheat been held by the farmers as at present. At other times of the year in the past a greater quantity of this produce may have been stored in the State, but it is estimated that in no January except that of 1907 has the amount delivered on account of storage reached the enormous figure of three-quarters of a million bags. Some merchants say that the quantity of wheat held at the present time is even more than 800,000 bags. At the lower computation, however, the conduct of the farmers in keeping their wheat means that an amount totalling £450,000, which would otherwise be in circulation or process of exchange is lying idle. Even if the wheat were sold to the merchants and the money immediately banked, the transactions on the part of thousands of farmers would mean no small business boom. The reason for this state of affairs is apparent. The farmers, being now prosperous, can afford to wait until the abnormally low prices of the moment have changed. As one well-known wheat merchant said on Tuesday, they have become so well-to-do that they can afford to be speculators. At any rate, and whatever their condition, it is certain that no one will envy them apparisd of prosperity after their struggles against the adversity of years that have passed.

THE SCIENCE CONFERENCE.

"The Science Conference was a great success in every respect," said Mr. A. GibbMaitland, president of the geology section to a representative newspaper. "So far as regards the geological section, there is every reason for congratulation in respect to the interest taken. From the day the curtain rose (January 8) until it fell on January 14 there were full houses. Many of the papers were of great importance, and marked a considerable advance in the acquisition of knowledge of the geological conditions of Australia and New Zealand since the date of the last meeting of the association in Adelaide. The vigorous and thoghtful discussions which took place on many of the papers was, in an educational sense, of the utmost value. The interchange of views by the delegates upon points touched upon by various speakers would be of mutual benefit. Without in any way dealing with individual paper there was a general consensus of opinion that two of them stood out in bold relief in the geological section. These were Dr. Marshall's contribution on 'The eruptive rocks of New Zealand,' and Messrs. Hedley and Taylor's paper on 'Coral reefs of the Great Barrier, Queensland.'"

"One remarkable feature of the conference which impressed itself upon my mind" continued Mr. Maitland

by the smelters. There are scores of mines between Leigh Creek and Mount Fitton, and all of them produce good ore, but hitherto the expense of getting it to market has been so great that a large proportion of the money received for it has gone in expenses. When the smelters are erected at Leigh Creek the ore will be carted thither and sold, while the blister copper will be forwarded to Port Augusta for shipment. If the result of the company's enterprise fulfils expectations, and there is every reason to believe that it will, the Railway Department will obtain a considerable amount of traffic in both directions. Coke will have to be carried up the line, and copper will be available for the back-loading. With the London quotation of copper at £108 10/ per ton, as it is at present there is every justification for the Tasmanian Copper Company to engage extensively, as they intend to do, in copper mining and smelting in the productive mineral localities of the far North. Although Leigh Creek coal will not be used for the smelters it has been arranged to employ it in the stationary engine which will be at work there.

GERMANS IN AUSTRALIA.

A large proportion of the German population of Sydney held a pleasant reunion in Clifton Gardens on the 19th instant, to celebrate a German national festival. Count Deyn, the Acting Counsul-General for Germany, said that it was ridiculous to think that the German Empire was seeking to obtain the political support of the Germans in Australia. There was no so-called pan-Germanic danger in Australia and there never had been, except in the imaginations of the over-nervous. He was in a position to say that no hostile intentions against any portion of the British Empire, and especially Australia, were harboured in Germany, particularly in the circles which influenced public opinion. They had colonies in various parts of the world, and greatly increasing external commerce, which they had to protect. They had a measure of oversea interests such as nobody dreamed of when the united German Empire was founded, and for this they required a great navy. Therefore there was nothing to disturb or alarm other nations. In comparison with the British fleet the German navy must remain small, and there was no fear of an attack against England, as such would not only be beyond their power, but would be against their interests.

In responding to the toast of "His Excellency the Governor-General," at the A.N.A. Exhibition luncheon at Melbourne on January 16, Lord Northcote said:—"I congratulate not only the A.N.A., but the whole Commonwealth, upon the evidences of abounding prosperity that last year favoured this country. No moment could be more propitious than the present for Australians to use every legitimate means to advertise their country to the world. (Applause.) We can honestly and truly say that we are in a prosperous condition, and can safely promise to those industrious and hard working agriculturists who might be tempted to come among us that, with fair seasons there is a reasonable prospect of their achieving a material measure of success in the new land (Applause). The forthcoming Colonial Conference in London will have, as one result, the direction of public opinion to the colonies, I hope by no means least to Australia. The Prime Minister mentioned, as one cardinal feature, 'Australia for Australians.' (Hear hear.) To my mind the natural corollary of that is 'Australians for Australia.' (Cheers.) You make it your just and legitimate boast that you are Empire-builders. To that sentiment I say, with all my heart, 'Amen,' and I trust you will build that Empire upon a broad and firm basis. (Applause.) Let your foundation be the settlement upon just and equitable terms of your young men who want to go forth and cultivate your lands with profit to themselves and advantage to the community, and, when their just and legitimate wants are supplied you have room for millions more. (Applause.) I ask you to use your endeavours to secure the emigration of those desirable millions. I ask you to do so because, by the development of your agricultural lands, you will secure a vastly increased market for Australian products. I ask it in the interests, not only of the agriculturist, but also in the interests of the manufacturer and artisan. If you will copy the example which has made the United States great, and which has developed such countries as Canada and Argentina you will have a national Australian population, to whose strong right-hand the defence of the country may safely be entrusted, and you will add to the legitimate weight you ought to have in the counsels of the Empire, of which, I think, Australia is proud to be a component part. Australia's geographical position and Australian energies entitle her to that fuller share." (Cheers.)

NEW GUINEA.

Captain Barton's annual report on New Guinea was made available on Saturday and as is usual, it contains very interesting accounts of his visits to the various portions of the island. Speaking of Goaribari, Captain Barton states that the islanders were extremely suspicious and that it was some time after his arrival there before the men could induce the women and children to return to the village from which they had fled. Directly the party landed at Silo, Captain Barton was told of a horrible affair. While the men and women were away in their gardens, some of the Kuka Kuku tribe captured two children whom they decapitated, and afterwards cooked and ate. The regulations compelling the natives to plant cocoanut trees have not been enforced in the parts of the island affected by draught. The revenue showed a substantial balance over the expenditure, with one exception. No application for land had been dealt with during the period covered by the report, this being from June 1905, to June 1906. Mibu Island was leased to a trading company for 60 years, conditionally upon cocoanuts being planted. The output of gold at Woodlark Island showed an increase of 835oz. The amount of the alluvial gold obtained in the Northern division is estimated at 12,000oz., and the known output for the whole territory was 14,633oz. Two hundred whites and 850 natives were engaged in the industry. The European population is set down at 6,876.

ANTHRAX IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. Stewart, the Government Veterinary Surgeon, who investigated the supposed cases of anthrax in the Cootamundra district, states that, owing to the absence of material by which to make a definite diagnosis, it is not possible to state definitely what the cattle died of, but the evidence indicated that it was anthrax. The doubtful pasture has been quarantined, and the cattle in the west will be inoculated. Two men who were employed in skinning affected animals died from antrax.

A.

## HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEBRUARY 2.

THE AMIR.

A meeting of the Native inhabitants of Chudderghat, Hindus and Mahomedans, was held last Wednesday evening in the premises of Raja Kanduswami's Temple, in the Residency Bazaars, in connection with the visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan to India. Resolutions were passed welcoming His Majesty, thanking him for his expressions in connection with cow-killing during the recent Id, and praying for his long life and prosperity.

SIR CHARLES EGERTON.

The members of the United Service Club, Secunderabad, entertained Sir Charles Egerton at a farewell dinner which was given in his honour last Wednesday on the eve of his retirement from the service relinquishing the command of the Secunderabad District on the 5th instant.

AN INVESTIGATION.

Sometime back a report was made to the Government by an officer on tour containing serious allegations against the conduct of some officers in the Districts and it is now reported that a Commission consisting of two officials has been deputed by the Government for the investigation of the circumstances connected therewith.

THE last number of the "Madras Law Times" contains a portrait and a sketch of the life of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mookerjee, M. A., D. L., recently appointed a Judge of the Calcutta High Court. As usual, there are also a number of interesting articles, reports of Madras High Court cases and summaries of reported Indian cases. The text is also published of several recent legal enactments. Another legal publication, the "Madras Law Journal," contains, in its December number, an article discussing the main provisions of the insurance Law, some interesting legal notes, and the usual reports of Madras High Court cases, which will be found to be of great use and great to the legal profession.

## NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

### THE KINGSTON DISASTER.

#### Martial Law in Force.

#### MAIN FIRE STATION DEMOLISHED.

#### SCARCITY OF MEDICAL MEN.

[The following messages were received in London after the Departure of the Mail.]

London, January 18.—New York telegrams from Jamaica state that martial-law will be enforced in Kingston until the panic has subsided.

The negroes were at first frantic, as they believed that the disaster was the result of a supernatural visitation.

About forty white persons were killed.

The shops were full of buyers when the first shock was felt. The flimsier buildings were shattered immediately, and the more solid ones, although damaged, remained standing until the fires demolished them.

The main fire station was among the first of the structures to be destroyed and the work of fighting the flames was in consequence hampered. The officials of the city, the police, and the troops, headed by the Governor Sir James Alexander Swettenham, however, began the work of rescue within half-an-hour of the outbreak of fire, and in this they were assisted by convicts from the penitentiary.

Only twenty medical men were available for attending the injured but after the arrival of the American destroyer. Whipple the situation from the medical point of view improved.

The fires originated in the docks and from there they spread in a northerly direction with amazing velocity completely razing to the ground the important commercial district.

It is feared that Sir James Fergusson's body has been burned.

The Camp Hospital had only one exit and it proved a veritable death-trap.

### EFFORTS TO AVOID A PESTILENCE.

#### Natives in Danger of Starving.

#### 700 PERSONS RESCUED FROM DROWNING.

London, January 18.—The residence of the Governor was badly damaged, and all the churches suffered.

The Health Board is straining every nerve to avert a pestilence in the city.

The Constant Springs Hotel, where Sir A. L. Jones's party of English visitors lodged was destroyed by fire, and eight American tourists who were staying in the building are reported missing.

Many of the natives are in danger of starving unless immediate relief is afforded them.

The Jamaican Fruit Company's lighters rescued 700 persons who were pushed off the wharves by the maddened crowds seeking shelter from the flames.

### AN ITALIAN SENSATION.

London, January 19.—An undulatory earthquake occurred at Tolmezzo, in the north-east of Italy, yesterday, and caused a panic among the inhabitants.

### RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

#### Damage Estimated at £5,000,000.

London, January 19.—One hundred and twenty persons were killed in a cigar factory, and 90 children in a school building, in Kingston, on Monday, when the first shock of earthquake struck the city.

The shocks came from the westward, and up to Thursday no less than forty-five were registered.

The Canadian Parliament has voted £10,000 to the Kingston Relief Fund, and has notified its intention of providing a further £10,000 should it be needed.

The United States Senate has confirmed the action of the House of Representatives in giving the Executive a free hand in distributing navy stores for the relief of the Kingston sufferers.

The warmest sympathy with Great Britain in connection with the Kingston disaster has been expressed by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies on behalf of the Parliament and people of France.

The American cruisers Missouri and Indiana, with the destroyer Whipple, safely entered Kingston Harbour yesterday. There is no British warship at Jamaica yet.

Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other cities in the United Kingdom have opened funds in aid of the Kingston sufferers.

Two-thirds of the inhabitants of Kingston are homeless.

The total damage to property in the ruined city has been estimated at £5,000,000.

### THE CASUALTY ROLL.

#### Convicts Cause Trouble.

#### PROVISIONS GUARDED BY SOLDIERS.

London, January 19.—The number of deaths by the Kingston disaster has been estimated at 700. The Consul for Cuba was among those killed.

Convicts from the penitentiary in the city became unruly yesterday, and to intimate them the American warship Missouri fired some blank cartridges and sent an armed party ashore.

The Blackhill volcano, near Bull Bay, has been showing signs of activity.

There are not a dozen houses undamaged in Kingston. The country portions of the island were only slightly affected by the earthquake.

The tidal wave that struck Annotta Bay swept a number of small vessels inland.

The increased subsidence of the shores at Kingston and Port Royal is causing alarm.

The only means of identifying the dead body of Sir James Fergusson when it was found among the ruins of a cigar-shop was by a watch and purse found in the pockets of the deceased's clothes.

The buildings destroyed in Kingston include the Supreme Court, the City Council Chambers, the railway terminus, the military commandant's residence and all the newspaper offices with the exception of the "Daily Telegraph" premises. The Governor's residence was badly damaged. The vice-regal party are now living in tents.

Lady Swettenham, wife of the Governor of Jamaica, and the Countess of Dudley, who accompanied her husband to Kingston last week, are helping to nurse the injured.

Realising that there was danger of a famine a mob attempted to loot the places where provisions were stored in the city. The military immediately collected the foodstuffs, put them in a central position, and guarded them with fixed bayonets.

Severe shocks were felt at Richmond which was destroyed by fire.

Two shocks ocurred in Kingston early to-day. The water, supply of the city was not damaged.

Two cargoes of food have arrived for distribution among the people of the city, but much more is required.

A man, still alive but insane, has been rescued from the ruins.

Of those who perished in the disaster, 420 were buried beneath the falling buildings. The others were turned to death.

### DISTURBANCES IN RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

#### Severe Shocks at Kuban.

London, January 19.—Two severe shocks of earthquake occurred yesterday at Kuban, in the government of Baku, in Russian Trans-Caucasia.

### FOG IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

#### R.M.S. Moldavia Runs Aground.

London, January 20:—There was a dense fog in the English Channel on Friday night and yesterday.

A result of the fog the R.M.S. Moldavia went off her course and grounded on Goodwin Sands abreast of Deal at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

A lifeboat at Walmer was launched to go to the assistance of the mail steamer, but it was not required, as the weather was fine.

The Moldavia was refloated at noon, and proseeded. The vessel was undamaged.

### PEEL RIVER LAND AND MINERAL COMPANY.

#### Offer to New South Wales Government Withdrawn.

London, January 19.—Mr. O. D. Parker, Deputy-Chairman and managing director of the Peel River Land and Mineral Company, stated at a meeting of the company yesterday the board of directors considered that in offering to sell 78,000 acres of its land to the New South Wales Government at £5 5s. per acre, the company was meeting the Government's wishes in a very handsome way, but as the Government had declined the offer the board withdrew it. Recognising the need for closer settement, the board now proposed to sell direct to the public in future on a larger scale than heretofore.

Mr. T. A. Coghlan, Agent-General for New South Wales, in a letter to the "Daily Mail," refutes statements made in a letter by Mr. A. F. Thomson one of the shareholders in the Peel River Land and Minerals Company who accused Mr. Ashton the New South Wales Minister for Lands of saying with brutal cynicism, that in dealing with properties to be appropriated by the Government every means must be taken to undervalue and depreciate them.

### ADULTERATION OF LEATHER.

#### Chamber of Commerce Condemnation.

London, January 19.—Mr. T. A. Coghlan, Agent-General for New South Wales, was present at a meeting of the leather section of the London Chamber of Commerce to-day. The Chamber strongly condemned the adulteration of leather, and asked Mr. Coghlan to advise Australian manufacturers to cease using adulterants.

The Chamber decided to support Mr. Coghlan in his endeavour to have all imported leather examined by the Customs officers of Great Britain, to determine the quantity of sugar in it.

### FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

#### French Bishops Support the Pope.

London, January 19.—The Roman Catholic bishops in France have, in assembly, expressed their entire and continued adhesion to the Pope's judgment regarding the law providing for the separtion of Church and State.

They have also decided to await the passing of the forthcoming Bill to abolish the annual declaration before taking any further action.

The abolition of the declaration is considered likely to facilitate a modus vivendi.

### AMERICA AND JAPAN.

#### The Anti-Japanese Feeling.

London, January 19.—Two actions at law have been begun in the courts of San Francisco by the United States Federal authorities to enforce the treaty existing between America and Japan so far as the schools question is concerned.

A point upon which the Federal authorities place great reliance in their proceedings against the controlling bodies of the schools in San Francisco is that the United States Parliament supports the schools of California by original grants of public lands and contributions to the school funds from the sale of land.

### THE JAPANESE NAVY.

#### Increased Efficiency.

London, January 19.—Japan has arranged a programme for improving her navy, so that it will have, in 1915, double the efficiency it had previously to the recent war with Russia.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India" Feb. 2.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J G S Syme, a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment is promoted to be a senior chaplain, with effect from the 25th January.

The Rev F C Buckwell, a chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment, with effect from the 11th January.

The Rev J King, a chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment, with effect from the 20th December.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G K Watts, Chief Eng 2nd class, and Secy in the Public Works Dept to the Hon the Chief Comr in the Central Provinces, is permitted to retire from the service of Govt with effect from the 13th February.

Mr J B Leventhorpe, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secy in the Public Works Dept to the Hon the Chief Comr of the Central Provinces in succession to Mr G K Watts, with the rank of Chief Engr, 2nd class temporary.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Dr J W Leather, P H D, F I C, F C S, Imperial Agricultural Chemist, is appointed to officiate as Director, Agricultural Research Institute and Principal, Agricultural College, Pusa, during the absence on combined leave for 9 months of Mr B Coventry in addition to his own duties.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Lieut-Col R C Broome, 1st Supt, to officiate as Director-Genl, Army Remount Dept, with effect from 23rd Jan Col H Good, Director-Genl, Army Remount Dept, on deputation to Australia and New Zealand.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave Engineer C T Amor, Royal Indian Marine, (p. a.) for 5 days and Engineer T B Wakefield, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for 6 months.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr W L Harvey, C I E, I C S, Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Commerce and Industry, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, combined with furlough for 6 months, with effect from the 15th Feb.

### PASSENGERS PER S.S. "R. RUBATTINO."

The following is the list of passengers per Italian S.S. "Rubattino," expected to arrive in Bombay, to-morrow, from Genoa and Naples:—

Mrs Aitken, Rev Fr Alborghetti, Mr S and Mrs Colonnello, Sister Delfaia, Mr Fernandez, Mr Flotirant, Miss Hannah, Mr C Jaeger, Mr Jandelli, Miss B M Kidd, Miss Klimmins, Rev. R H Macilister, Capt Maunder, Miss McKenzie, Mr Miller, Mr H O O'Brien and Mrs Mr and Mrs Rita, Miss Robbs, Mr Roberts, Mr Somariva, Rev B Somerville, Mrs and 2 daughters, Rev Fr Tomaso, Mrs H Thoy, Mr Wadia, Rev Fr A Woous, Sister Zattini.

### THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Secretary acknowledges with thanks receipt of the following contribution towards the above School:—

| | Rs. | as. | ps. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount previously acknowledged .... | 31,199 | 14 | 6 |
| Mr Ho... Revin, ... | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| A Para... ...ady in memory of an old ayah.... | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| The T... ...ustees of the Dady Manekji Limji ...nority fund for the purchase of blankets ...ats, &c for the pupils of the V M ...l School ..... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| ... ...ers of Madagaskar ..... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Ca... ...mundjoy Mahomed, ..... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Vi... Chaide Samaldas, (Bhownuggar) .... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr Je... ...hangir Hormasji Markar and friends.. | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Bai K... ...ekibai Jumabedji Sethna, "in memory ...her dear daughters." ..... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr D... ...ji Mejial M Desai, "in memory of the ...etch-list at Uran" ..... | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr M... ...ntchand Gulabchand ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr ... Dhanbhoji Jamsetjee Sethna, " in ...emory of his dear three sisters." ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| A Chi... ...ritably disposed Gentleman ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| "Mis... ...mbellishi." ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr S... ...saradas Kalidas Gami, "in memory of ...is late father" ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| The ... Hon Seca Anjuman-i-Islam being the ...mount of annual interest for 1906 on ...s 300 donated by H H The Nawab ...ahebji of Janra ..... | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| "In ... Sacred memory of the late Mr Dorabjee ...Shroff, on his first year's anniversary, ...y Sayad Mah Tir through Mr Pirosha ...D Shroff ..... | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| ... ...of and under Rupees five ..... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Rumo... Total ....Rupees. | 31,497 | 14 | 6 |

## SPORTING NEWS.

### LUCKNOW RACES.

#### Result of Civil Service Cup.

#### A SENSATIONAL VICTORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 4.

Major Ensor and all those associated with him in the management of the racing have every reason to be gratified at the splendid success of Cup day much as a social function as in the matter of the excellent sport provided, but I must at once say the sport was unsurpassed as a spectacular function and not in a financial sense from a backers' point of view, for seldom has Lucknow witnessed such a disastrous day. Soothsayers may have predicted this result from the gloomy aspect of the weather which was cloudy, close, and dust laden. The attendance on Saturday was large, but to-day it was in excellent. Special train service of the O. and R. poured in crowds of visitors and the stands and enclosures were inconveniently crowded, the former especially so during the progress of the races. It is unfortunate that a large portion of the Garrison is still absent or the gate money would have been further swelled. It goes without saying that all the regiments and the two Clubs and also the Civil Servants, were "At Home"on the Course and the 24th Punjabis supplied the Music. The opening event was somewhat of a tame show. Look Out had a very easy win and the redeemable aspect of this race is that a most deserving sportsman, to whom fortune and others have not been overkind, obtained a small recompense to-day. All the other events produced good fields, and provided close finishes, and also furnished rank outsiders as winners. May Queen, who won the February Plate in a canter in record time was only backed for a place for a few rupees and by her owner. In the next event Nigam upset the pot and then came the great event of the spring season—the Civil Service Cup—for which during the last three days Circus Girl had been established favourite, while there was plenty of money for Wal Matin Bell and Coin 2nd and since Saturday The Butler had also been supported for a place. Claribell was not declared to start and a field of twelve paraded in the paddock which is the largest field started for this race since 1888. Whispers were about that Lorette was likely to create a sensation, but all those who saw her run on the 29th December in the Stand Plate, Calcutta, carrying 7st. 8 lbs., and being beaten out of sight could not but regard such as wild imaginings. She was reported as ill then, and has since been physicked. This treatment, with change of Lucknow air, has effected a remarkable improvement in the pony. The race was a splendid one from start to finish, and was won after a tight finish by a head in the best time of cup record. Hardly any one backed her and owing to the crush at the totalisator many could not get tickets on their fancies and thus saved their money. The sensation over the issue had barely subsided when fresh interest was awakened over the Alumbagh Plate, for which nine handsome Arabs went out and money was fairly equally divided over the lot. After a good race to the rails we witnessed another sensational finish, when Mr. Williams of the 10th Hussars brought Pasha up with a timely run, and snatched the verdict by a head. The credit of the training of this pony belongs to Captain Milvaine. The racing to-day reflects no small compliment on the handicappers. The following are the results:—

COLVIN HURDLES.

Mr Locke's Look Out 11st 10lbs.....C Hoyt 1
Captain Percy Smith's Goodwin 9st (carried 9st 10lbs).....Sheldrake 2

Also ran:—Toreador 9st 7lbs ran out.

Betting:—two to one on LookOut, four to one against Toreador, eight to one Goodwin.

The Race.—Look Out settled down with the lead, which he kept all through, and though Goodwin made his effort in the run home, LookOut held him safe and won by two lengths. Tareador refused repeatedly and was pulled up. Time four min., twenty-nine and two-fifths secs.

FEBRUARY PLATE.

Mr Sydney Smith's May Queen 6st 7lbs (carried 6st 8lbs).....Kadir 1
Colonel Stisted's Forgot-me-not 9st 7lbs.....Robinson 2
Captain Milvain's Cosey Corner 8st 5lbs .....C Hoyt 3

Also ran.—Silver II 7st 10lbs; Black Prince 9st (carried 7st).

Betting:—three to one on Forget-me-not, five to one against Cosey Corner, twelve to one May Queen and twenty to one the others.

The Race:—Black Prince and Forget-me-not showed out from the start, but soonafter May Queen came to the front, and keeping the lead all through to the finish won in a canter by a length, three lengths between 2nd and third. Time.—50 2/5 secs.

CHUTTER MUNZIL PLATE.

Thakur Sripal Singh's Nizam 7st 5lbs.....Frazer 1
Major Williamson and Mr. Brandreth's Irish 9st ..... C Hoyt 2
Capt Percy Smith's Welcome Jane 7st 8lbs (carried 8st 11lb).....Robinson 3

Betting:—Even's Irish, 3 to 1 against Nigam, 4 to 1 Welcome Jane.

The Race.—Nigam at once jumped off in front and had the other two in trouble at the Quarter Mile, and came away an easy winner by six lengths, one and a half lengths between the 2nd and third. Time.—1 min. 17 secs.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

Mr. Barjoijee's Lorette 7st 2lbs.....Frazer 1
Mr. Galstaun's Circus Girl 7st 11lbs.....Robinson 2
Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Martin Bell 7st 9lbs ..... Bennett 3

Also ran G. K's. Veera 10st A Hoyt/ Maharaja Cooch Behar's Coin II 9st 11lbs, Firth; Thakur Sripal Singhs S. S. 9st 5lb C. Hoyt: Col Stisted's First Bell 9st 11lbs Bradshaw, Thakur Sripal singh's Plover 8st 7lbs Bray, J. D. Scotts' Wal 8st 7lbs Kasson; Koer Saheb of Patiala's Parlour Maid 7st 9lbs (carried 7st 10lbs) Southal; W. B Green's Flo 7st 3lbs Manly; R. B. Butler 7st 2lbs Baichan.

Betting:—Two to one against Circus Girl, three to one Wal, five to one Matin Bell, seven to one Coin twenty to one First Bell, Plover Lorette and The Butler, twenty to five Flo, thirty to one Veera, fifty to one S. S., hundred to against Parlour Maid.

Place Betting:—Two to one on each Wal and Circus Girl, six to four on Matin Bell, two to one against Coin, three to one Lorette, four to one First Bell, Plover and the Buttler, five to one Flo, eight to one Veera, 12 to 1 S. S. and Parlour Maid.

The Race.—From the beautiful start the whole field ran in an unbroken line to the half mile bend where Matin Bell First Bell and Wal showed slightly in front; then from the quarter mile Lorette and Circus Girl joined the other three and these were almost level as they entered the rails, and near the stand Lorette and Circus Girl got a slight advantage with Matin bell on the latter's quarters and after an exciting finish Lorette won by a head. Neck between 2nd and 3rd. Time 1m, 16secs. No pony was placed fourth.

THE ALUMBAGH PLATE.

Willim's Pasha 10st 4lb.....Owner 1
Henry's the Ranger 8st 8lb.....C Hoyt 2
Major Popham Young's Surkhab 8st 3lb.....A Hoyt 3
Sydney Smith's Palmy Days 7st 12lb, carried 7 13, ..... Robinson 4

Also ran:—Pardon 8st 11lb, Rufus 8st 3lb, Mooslat 7st 3lb, Saglawi 7st 4lb, Colonel 7st 11b (carried 7st 2lbs).

Betting.—7 to 1 against Palmy Days, 3 to 1 Rufus, 4 to 1 Pasha, 6 to 1 Pardon, the Ranger and Surkhab, 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Saglawi held a slight lead from the start, but soon fell back level with the rest of the field and there was no development till they turned into the straight when the Ranger showed only and kept the lead till, in the rails, Pasha coming up with a strong challenge and getting abreast of Ranger in front of the Stand. There was a strong finish and Pasha won by a short head on the post, two lengths between 2nd and 3rd, a close fourth. Time 1min. 21 2-5secs.

CALCUTTA PLATE.

Kour Sahib of Patiala's Trenain 7st. 8lbs. ...Frazer 1
Thakur Sripal Singh's Flotsam 9st. ..... A. Hoyt 2
Mr. Winter's "M. P." 8st. 2lb. ..... Kason 3

Also ran Lamrock 8st. 1lbs; Pylara 7st. 4lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Lamrock, 6 to 1 against Flotsam and Trenayn, 10 to 1, M. P. and Pylara.

The Race.—Soon after the start Trenayn drew to the front and cut out the running. Then from the quarter mile Lamrock and Flotsam made their effort but the latter could make no improvement while Flotsam came out but could not catch Trenayn who, going well won by one and half a length, a neck between 2nd and 3rd. Time 1min. 45secs.

THE approximate statement of traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (78 miles open) for the week ending 26th January 1907, amounted to Rs. 13,553, being an increase of Rs. 10,549 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings from 1st to 26th January, 1907, were Rs. 55,869, showing an increase of Rs. 49,760.

## RIFLE SHOOTING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 4.

Poona Divisional Rifle Meeting opened to-day under not unfavorable atmospheric conditions. A high chill westerly breeze continued blowing all the day and the sun was anything but propitious. With regret I state that not a single possible was put at any distances. The new short rifle is being used by the Connaught Rangers, the Worcesters and the Leicesters and they have already began to demonstrate its superiority over the longer weapon. The prizes this year are calculated by percentages on entrance money which has a very salutary effect and which militates against the possibility of pot-hunting; for instance, as will be seen below, the larger the entries the better the prize money which runs even into annas. The Royal Scots, Bombay, have a fair number of representatives on the meeting, twenty-two having entered for practice matches and twenty-five for championship matches. The B. B. Volunteers have a dozen in for each. Altogether there are seventy different results for Class A or British troops; nineteen for Class B or Volunteers, and 188 for Class C or Native troops.

The Regiments competing are the 98th Infantry, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, 29th Lancers, the 121st Pioneers Command Staff represented exclusively by Brigadier-General Watkis, D. A. G., Bombay Command; Leicesters, Worcesters, Connaught Rangers; Royal Scots, the Royal Engineers, Staff, the B. B. Volunteers, Southern Mahratta Volunteers, Poona Volunteers, 114th Maharattas, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 82nd Punjabis, 30th Carnatic Infantry, and 26th Light Cavalry. The following are to-day's results:—

Match 1 Class A, British Division. Distance 600 yards.

—Corporal Goodman, Connaught Rangers, 33 points, Rs. 19.

Seargent Rover, Worcesters, 33 points, Rs. 11.

Corporal Pugh, Worcesters, 32 points, Rs. 7 12 annas.

Lance-Corporal Handley Connaughts 31 points, Rs. 3-14 annas.

Captain Harbard 29 Lancers, 31 points.

Band Master Landrock, Connaughts, 31 points.

Lieutenant Mitford, 99th Infantry, 31 points.

Captain Lovell, 29th Lancers, 30 points.

Sergeant Smith Leicesters, 29 points.

Sergeant Donaghire, Connaughts 29 points.

All these received Rs. 3-4-0 each. There were 7 entrants with 28 points counted out.

Class B. Volunteers. Distance 600 yards:—

Lance-corpl. Mcdonald B. B. Vols. 32 points, Rs. 9-4.

Corporal Fernandez B. B. Vols. 32 points, Rs. 5-4.

Sergeant Instructor Lockwood 32 points Rs. 4-8.

Class A British Divisional, Distance 700 yards:—

Lieutenant Smyth, Connaughts 31 points, Rs 19-4.

Major Baker, 73rd Carnatics, 31 points, Rs. 11-8.

Sergeant Overton East Lancs, 30 points, Rs. 7-2.

Quarter-Master Sergeant Bruen, Connaughts, 21 points.

Lce-Corpl Hawes Scots, 28 points.

Corpl. Pugh, Worcesters, 28 points.

Lce Sergeant Dickson. Connaughts 27 points.

Sergeant Bridges Connaughts, 27 points.

Pte. Mckinnon Scots, 27 points.

Sergt Ryder, Connaughts 27 points.

Color Sergt-Keighron, ditto, 27 points.

Each of the above receive Rs, 3-14.

Class B. Volunteers, distance 700 yards.

Volunteer Jones, D. B. Volunteers, 31 points, Rs. 9-21.

Volunteer Collins, B. B. Volunteers, 28 points, Rs. 5-4.

Corpl. Sweeny, 27 points, Rs. 4-8.

Match 11, Class A. British divisional distance, 800 yards:—

Lce-Corpl Hawes, Royal Scots, 34 points, Rs. 19-4.

Sergt Smith Leicesters, 32 points, Rs. 11-8.

Pte. Bullock, Scots, 32 points, Rs. 7-14.

Lance-Corpl Eager, Scots, 31 points Band Master; Landrock, Connaught, 30 points; Color-Sergt. Lamb, ditto 30 points; Pte Williams, Scots, 30 points; Sergt-Donaghue Connaughts, 30 points; Sergt Prentice, Connaught, 28 points. All these receive Rs. 3-14 each.

Class B. Volunteers, distance 800 yards:—

Corpl. Fernandez, B. B. Volunteers, 33 points, Rs. 9-12.

Corpl. Coulter, ditto, 30 points, Rs. 4-4.

Sergt. Wood, S. M. Volunteers 29 points, Rs. 4-8.

Match 27, Class C. Native Troops, distance 600 yards:—

Jemadar Ganu Sawana, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 34 points, Rs. 21-14.

Private Penmulsmami, 73rd Carnatics, 34 points Rs. 3-2.

Havildar Mahomed Hashim, ditto, 32 points. Rs. 8-12.

Ressaldar Herpbul, 29th Lancers, 32 points; Subadar Abdul Rahim, 73rd Carnatics, 32 points; Naik Ramswami Mandu, 3rd S. and M., 32 points, Rs. 4-6.

Eight more made 32 points, two 31 points and five 30 points and were counted out.

Match 28, Native troops, distance 700 yards:—

Havildar Syed Kassim, 3rd S. and M., 31 points, private Rs. 21-14.

Naik Sheik Nadur, 73rd Carnatics, 30 points, Rs 13-2.

Bombay S. M. Hera Lal, 80th Carnatics, 30 points, Rs. 8-12.

Private Krishna Wagode, 121st Pioneers, 29 points, Rs. 4-6.

Daffadar Mahbid Khan, 29th Lancers, 29 points, Rs. 4-6.

Six more made 28 points and five 27 points.

### BOMBAY 9TH EXTRA MEETING.

#### Saturday February 9.

ENTRY CLOSED AT 6 P. M. ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

The Long Trial Plate.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr O C Ramshaw's b e g Lord Barrymore by Blopement—Jerpoint 4 years

Mr P B Vasias ch e g Presbyterian aged

Hon'ble A Hill Trevor br ans m Shotover aged

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b am m Balayenne 6 years

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b e m Primerole 6 years

Mr North's b e g Apology aged

Mr R R S' bl aus g Combwick 14-2 aged

Mr R R S' br aus g Killua 6 years

Mr R R S, b aus m Pesco 6 years

The Short Trial Plate.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr E C Ramshaw's b e g Lord Barrymore 4 years

Mr Toolsidass Teipal's br ans m Adelaide aged

Mr P B Avasia's ch e g Presbyterian aged

Messrs Wood and Badger's ch e g Sermon by Friars Balsam—Listen aged

Mr S A Wahed's b e c Sir Galahad 3 years

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b e m Primerole 6 years

Mr Meredith's b ans m Epitome aged

Mr John Morris' b aus m Metal March 5 years

Mr John Morris' b aus g Vocalist aged

Mr R R S' b aus m Pesco 6 years

Mr R R S' b aus g Killua 6 years

Mr Kelso's b aus g Royalist aged

The Arab Pony Trial Plate.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr E C Ramshaw's g g h Girjistan 13 3 1/2

Messrs Wood and Badger's ch a h Dilerjung 13 3

Mr D Runchordass g g h Ashruff 14 4

Mr a Razak's br a h Osborne 13 3 1/2

Mr Hajee Ally Shabags g a h Shanwar 13 2 3/4

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleston 13 3

Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Cardiff 14 0

Mr S N Mahomed's g g h Darby 13 2 1/2

Mr Artin A Esayie's g g h Little Joker 12 1 1/2

Mr F M Garda's b a h Kour Sahib 13 3 1/2

Mr Kelso's b a h Hermit 13 3

Mr R R S' b a h Rose 13 3

Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Carneau 13 3

Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Gamche 13 2 3/4

Mr Nojee Syed Rasheeds ch a g Sahoon 13 2 3/4

The Arab Trial Plate.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr Toolsidas Teipal's b a h Scarlet 4 years

Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Mameluke aged

Ags S Shah's ch a h Ajax aged

Mr D Runchordass' b a h Young Kaiser aged

Messrs Moyar and Green's b a h Bandit H 14 0 aged

Mr R R S' g a h Precious aged

Mr R R S' g a h Vasco 14 0 aged

Mr M A Khan's ch a h Nooman 13 3 3/4 aged

Mr A M Bashar's b a h Panala 12 13 2 aged

Mr S A Wahed's b a h Caractalus 6 years

The All Fousy Trial Plate.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr G F ch aus m Florrie 14 3

Mr E C Ramshaw's br aus m Wakeful 14 2

Ags S Shah's b aus m Welsh Love 14 1 1/2

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's bl aus m Gun Metal 14 1 3/4

Mr Artin A Esayie's br aus g Koks 14 2

Mr R R S' bl aus g Combwick 14 2

Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose 14 1

Mr Kelso's ch aus g Encourage by Courage—Jewel 14 1 1/4

Mr R J Munter's ch aus m Achievement 13 3 3/4.

Selling Plate.—Distance 1/2 Mile.

Mr Sulleman Mahabhai's g a h Glass 13 3 Rs 700

Mr D L Khimjee's ch a h Flicker 13 3 Rs 500

Mr Buder Bin Alwa's ch a h Namoos 13 3 1/4 Rs 600

Mr Abdool Gainy's g a h

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

EXAGGERATED MODES.

This is only one example. I could quote you many more all in the the same exaggerated style, but will refrain from further descriptions of these gowns, for I feel sure they will not be approved of over here. The long close-fitting robe will be worn, and is daily gaining favour here, but without the exaggerations referred to above. For outdoor wear the long mantle or cloak is preferred to accompany this style of gown, and the whole effect is charmingly graceful if worn by the right woman; but it is a difficult style to carry with elegance—height and slenderness are indispensable. Exaggerations are also seen in the form of theatre coiffures. Theatre hats are being discarded by many altogether, but are the absurd decorations, such as wreaths of immense leaves, crowns of grapes, apples, plums, etc., in good taste! There is a distinct change coming I prophesy, and soon both hats and all elaborate arrangements on the head will give place to simplicity and Nature, and neither hat nor ornament will be worn by those who have any refinement.

THE NEW COLORS.

We are promised for early spring white in every material again, but serge and cloth for day wear will lead. Already for the Riviera many lovely gowns in white have been created, which are the sure signs of our spring colourings. Crushed strawberry, raspberry pineapple, citron, flame-colour, and orange are some of the shades that will be used in velvets for trimming the navy serge gowns which are likely to be ubiquitions very shortly. These coloured introductions will be employed in the bolouro or vest of the long cloak, not too much of which must be introduced, but just sufficient touch of colour to annul the very sober effect of the all-blue gown. Pipings of colour around the fancy strappings of short coatees for morning wear and coloured gilets will be very prominent, if the rumour is correct. But at this season of the year it really is not safe to give any very defined fashions, for it is much too early and the doors of the coutunieres are too well barred against intrusion of the outside world to allow of anything beyond conjecture for outdoor garments just yet. We must be satisfied for the present with our velvet gowns and rich furs, which are so elegant and becoming to every style, until the milder weather brings us a decided change all round. The pinafore form of corsage is still much seen, and black velvet is employed in many ways to add to the effect. The sloping shoulder is also swing gradually, but surely in favour.

## THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, February 4.

The depression from Persia which is now entering the Northwest of India has given light precipitation in the Baluchistan hills and Upper India. A large area of low pressure now extends from Sind to the east of the Central Provinces. Within it the pressure is lowest in Gujarat and the Northwest of the Central Provinces and East Central India.

There have been scattered falls of rain in Lower Sind, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, East United Provinces and Bihar and the skies are thickly clouded in the whole of Northern India and the West of Bengal.

Burma and Mergui report half an inch of rain where the skies are clear and the temperature normal.

To the Northeast of India, Orissa, Gaya and Patna had light falls of rain. The skies are thickly clouded in Bihar and Chota Nagpur where humidity has increased considerably and the skies are lightly clouded. In the North of Bengal and in Orissa Coast the temperature is normal or in slight excess.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Benares and Allahabad had half an inch of rain; Jubbulpore a quarter, while there has been light precipitation in Chakrata and Muktesar. The skies are thickly clouded in the United Provinces and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere.

Humidity has increased at most of the stations.

The temperature has risen and in the Central Provinces and Central India it is now slight to moderate in excess, while it is normal in the United Provinces. To the north-west of India light snowfall occurred in parts of Kashmir and the Punjab Hills, and light rain in Baluchistan, Lower Sind, and parts of Rajputana. Murree reports 1 inch; Hyderabad 1/2; Kurrachee and Jodhpur 1/4 inch. The skies are thickly clouded everywhere and the air has become damper except in Kashmir and in the Punjab plains. The temperature has fallen very rapidly in Baluchistan and Lower Sind, where it is in moderate to very large defect and is normal or in excess elsewhere in the plains and in the north-west of India.

In the Peninsula the skies are clear except in the eastern districts. Humidity has increased in Bombay and Deccan and the temperature is in slight defect in Konkan and nearly normal in the remainder of the Peninsula.

Scattered rain is probable in the whole of northern India, to the west of Bengal with snow in the hills of Upper India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, FEBRUARY 4TH.

Amritsar.—Looks like rain.

Bhatinda.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain Rain much needed generally. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rapeseed requires fine weather.

Agra.—Looks like rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Cawnpore.—Continues cloudy. Break needed generally.

Benwar.—Looks like rain. Food-grains doing well.

Amraoti.—Looks like rain.

Khamgaon.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Fine weather; interval cloudy; no rain due. Cotton arrivals increasing.

Viramgam.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening, Cotton arrivals expected early. Cotton healthy.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arrivals here insignificant owing to higher rates in surrounding markets. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains doing well. Wheat doing well. Rabicrop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Westerly winds blowing. Cotton picking likely to be delayed.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking partially begun.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall at Lahore, Sirsa, Jacobabab, Jhansi, a brisk rise at Malegaon and Ahmednagar and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly over the greater part of the country and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is 70° to 20° in defect of normal in Sind and at Agra and Surat while the minimum 7° to 13° in excess in Rajputana and at Rajkot, Khandwa and Amraoti. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Khandwa, Akola, Sholapur and Cuddapah and the lowest 42° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is clouds to overcast over the country lying to the north of latitude 20°.

Rain in light showers fell at Sirsa, Allahabad, Karachi and Jubbulpore.

Weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy to the north of latitude 18.°

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Report for Western India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the error of their barometers.

The reading of barometer at the Coloba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m., (local time) on the 4th of February 1907 was 28,967. The height for observatory barometer cistern above Zero of tide gauge at the Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above Zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 at 8 a.m., (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 ° F. will be ·14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of Aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aucroid, above Zero of tide-gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

## BY THE WAY.

THE DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF HANOVER.

The 9th of January, which brought the news of the death of Queen of Hanover, has been curiously fatal to crowned heads of the older generation. On that day in 1873, died Napoleon III. at Chislehurst, and five years later, on January 9, 1878, King Victor Emmanuel II. of Italy, grandfather of the present King of Italy, breathed his last at Rome. It will be news to many persons that a Queen of Hanover still lived, the Hanoverian kingdom having been abolished and its territory annexed by Prussia after the Austro-Prussian War, which led to so many changes in Germany, in 1866. Until quite within recent years, many older Hanoverians still spke with pride and affection of their long English connexion, and the quaint Electoral city wore a certain English air.

THE SHAPE OF THE EARTH.

Professor W. J. Sollas, of Oxford University, who has been awarded the Wollaston Medal by the Geological Society, has combined with his studies in geology and palæontology a determination, on geological grounds, of the ellipsoidal shape of the earth; and it is interesting to note that the figure of the earth he has thus deduced is curiously like that arrived at by Mr. Jeans, of Cambridge. Mr. Jeans's investigation was severely mathematical, and dealt with the ultimate shape taken by an elastic planet under the combined actions of rotation and gravitation, his final result going to show that the earth was once apioidal (or pear-shaped), and has slowly been assuming a spherical shape by a series of ruptures midway between the stalk and the top of the "pear." It is at least a remarkable coincidence that the earthquake belt of the earth roughly corresponds to the portion of the "pear" where, according to this up-to-date theory, the unsymmetrical protuberances have been and are still being thrown off.

A FATEFUL DAY FOR CHURCHMEN.

January 14, which is wrongly called St. Hilary's Day by the calendar of the Roman Church, has been a fateful date for many eminent ecclesiastics including both Cardinal Newman and his mortal enemy Archbishop Tait, one of the "four tutors" who drove him out of Oxford and the Established Church. On this anniversary bishop Berkely died an absentee from his diocese, despite his panacea of tar-water. Barkely, whose mortal beauty reflected "every virtue under heaven," had a very strong affection for Swift, which suggests that the mad Dean has never yet found his true interpreter. A man beloved of Berkely, idolised by the poor, for whom charming women broke their hearts, must have possessed some lovable traits which have escaped his biographers.

THE SENSATIONAL DRAMA.

Among the titles of the 400 and odd plays, sketches, and revivals produced in the United Kingdom last year there was an agreeable falling-off in the sensational naming which gave us about two years ago "The Ugliest Woman on Earth." Yet this type of lurid drama was by no means unrepresented among the titles which went to swell the records of the Lord Chamberlain's office, as "The Queen of Villainy," "Hands of Sin," and "The Hour of Her Triumph" will testify. But the 1906 list also includes "The Girl Who Took the Wrong Turning" and "A Warning to Women." There are also "Her Love for Him," "Her Love Against the world" "The Love that women Desire," "Lured to London," "Her Marriage Vow," "The Marriage Trap," "The Miserable Marriage" "The Unwedded Wife" "She Stands Alone "Her Lost Self" "Her Nameless Child" and "No Marriage Bells for Her"!

KIPLING AS AN ART CRITIC.

As an after-dinner speaker the author of "The Absent-Minded Beggar" is, even his most ardent admirers will confess, not a success. As an art critic he has pretensions. His friend Baden-Powell thinks himself something of an artist, and is an assiduous member of the London Sketch Club. "To see him there," says a writer in the *Grand Magazine*, "struggling with pencil and water-colours, one would think he cared more for artistic than military renown." Upon one of the gallant soldier's artistic triumph the novelist has written two verses. One runs as follows:

This is the ocean bright and blue
With the *Dunedin Castle* ploughing through:
But if you turn it upside down
It is the veldt so bright and brown.

The other has been lost to posterity.

THE POWER OF THE PENNY.

The power of the penny has never been shown in a more striking manner than through the efforts of Mrs. Alfred Lucas on behalf of the Lowestoft Hospital. This lady found that there were 7,000 houses in Lowestoft, of which it was presumed 1,000 contributed subscriptions to the hospital directly or indirectly. Mrs. Lucas set herself to organise secretaries for districts and collectors for streets, with the object of asking the occupants of each of the 6,000 houses to contribute one penny a month to the hospital. In the first seventeen months, we learn from the *Hospital*, £602 was raised from the 6,000 houses, being at the rate of 1 1/2d. per month, or 1s. 6d. per annum. If a similar system were to be pursued in every urban community, the revenue from annual subscriptions to the local hospital might be easily and materially increased.

GOOD-NATURED REPARTEE.

An example of Good-natured Repartee is given by a correspondent of the *Law Times*. An official was appearing on behalf of his Benchers at an inquiry under the London Government Act 1899, and had "put in" a series of statistics to support a claim made by the Benchers for preferential treatment. Counsel representing a neighbouring borough had evidently been instructed to challenge the accuracy of these figures: and his cross-examination opened after this fashion "You have not held your present position very long, I think?"—"No," "About six month?"—"Yes." "Would it surprise you to hear that your figures in this document" waving the paper "are all wrong—wrong from beginning to end?"—"From beginning to end?—"Oh, I hope not—I think not." Then, with the air of a man who has lighted on an explanation certain to commend itself to all parties: "Er—perhaps you are reading it upside down!"

A STORY OF WASTED MILLIONS.

The news that in eight years' time ocean liners will be passing through the Panama Canal will be received with pardonable scepticism by many who are familiar with the chequered history of this great undertaking. When the work of constructing this waterway between the Atlantic and the Pacific was commenced twenty-five years ago De Lesseps estimated its cost at £24,000,000. Eight years later the company was in liquidation, with £70,000,000 of debts; and for years valuable plant, worth £6,000,000, was left to rust; 120 locomotives were rusting in sheds; a fleet of tub-boats was left to rot at the canal mouth; steam-pumps and dredges, cranes and wagons, that had cost millions of dollars, were strewn along forty miles of the canal line. Barely a fifth of the work had been done, and each cubic yard excavated had cost a dollar. Six years ago it was estimated that £20,000,000 at least would be necessary to complete the canal; and by the time it is finished probably £100,000,000 will barely cover the money squandered (literally) on a waterway not long enough to link our offices with Brighton.

INFLUENZA JOYS.

When you're blest with a head like an old tin kettle,
And some bones that have been on the rack,
When rivers of ice and of molten metal
Alternately run down your back;
When a spikey cold shiver, specific and spinal,
Makes reading and paper and pens a
Sad penance of pain, you may take it as final
You've got it—that fiend Influenza.

Oh, it doesn't improve or remove Influenza
When a friend, with a critical grin,
Remarks, apropos of the flying of Enza,
That Enza flew out, and not in,
To the cadence of coughs, and of tremol shivers,
And the sneeze with a ceaseless cadenza,
You wish the hot lead and afore-mentioned rivers
Were his—or at least, Influenza
Shut that door!
Then a kind sympathizer says, "When's a
Door not a door?"—(You collapse),
A-a-tschoo!
(That's a sneeze), and your friend "Out-flow-Enza"
Says, "You sneeze with such feeling," perhaps.
Wagnerian sneezes ensnare and have at you,
Grim dragons emerge from their dens—ah!
I think it's high time that you—that you—that
. . . . that-tschoo. " " "
Flew out and not in, Influenza.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held in the Municipal Council Hall on Thursday the 7th instant at 5 p. m. (Standard Time). His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Honorary Patron of the Association, has kindly consented to preside. All Members of the Association and others are requested to be present. Any ladies and gentlemen intending to be present are requested to apply to Mr. James McDonald the Agent Honorary Secretary and Treasurer for tickets of admission.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.,

## THE TWO SERVICES.

TO EFFECT EFFICIENCY.

There is a commendable practice growing up through out the Navy for which all sensible men have nothing but praise, and which is calculated to help forward that efficiency which everybody is struggling so hard to obtain at a rapid rate. The practice alluded to is that of the officers lecturing to each other, and also to the men, on highly important subjects affecting their service. Not many years ago, the officer who proposed to lecture in seagoing ship on anything but an amusing or entertaining subject, such as a sporting trip or an up-country journey would have had a heap of ridicule piled on his effort, which in the long run would have been bound to smother it. Few but the senior officers either attempted or succeeded in getting an audience for the purpose of a professional lecture, and even then the persons present went under a strong sense of duty, not to say compulsion. Fortunately, those days have passed away, and it is now no uncommon thing for the experts of the Navy to assemble comparatively large voluntary audiences when they announce their intention of reading a paper on a topical service subject. This is a measure of the intellectual advance and the greater keenness in the acquisition of knowledge made in the Navy, especially among the petty officers and men during the last few years. The gunnery and torpedo specialists, the doctor and the engineer, are now all acceptable and appreciated lecturers in sea-going ships.

THE WAR COURSE.

The war course has helped forward the idea, though the Commanders-in-Chief of the Mediterranean and other Fleets have themselves set an example to their subordinates during and since Sir John Fisher's seagoing days in the Mediterranean, where he read papers and personally lectured his own officers. We are glad to see that the practice is not confined to seagoing ships, but has spread to the naval barracks, where several lectures were delivered last winter and more are being heard during the present dark season. It has also found its way into the dockyards, and a short time back a very instructive paper was read before a mixed audience of naval officers and civilians at Chatham Dockyard, on the initiative of that always progressive officer, the Admiral-Superintendent, on the launching of ships. Although at first sight this subject may not appear pregnant with interest for the average naval officer, yet closely examined it will be seen that a knowledge of the details of such a function, as well as its underlying principles cannot fail to be of great interest to all seamen. The tendency thus displayed by naval officers is decidedly to be encouraged.

THE RESERVE.

It has been arranged that the ships of the new Home Fleet, which must be now looked upon as our chief mobilised reserve for the Navy, will carry out the usual quarterly target practices, and engage in the prize-firing competitions. Their actual gunnery programme has not yet been officially issued, but it is generally anticipated that it will be a comprehensive one, in view of the fact that unless the ships of this powerful reserve are able to shoot well it will be a very unreliable reserve, and that no real advance on the old reserve divisions, which did not engage in full gunnery exercises, will have been made. That this second part of the first line of our Navy will be equal to the newer ships in marksmanship from the heavy guns can hardly be hoped or expected, as both their guns and their sighting installations will be of the older pattern. Still, ships like the "Crescent," the flagship of Admiral Durnford, on the Cape of Good Hope station, howed last year in the gunlayers' test that it is still possible to make good shooting from oldpattern 9.2-inch guns with out-of-date sighting gear. Many of the new Home Fleet ships will also be fitted with the fire-control installations for long range shooting, and the others will probably be completed at an early date. The Special Reserve ships will then be the only ships of the Fleet in commission carrying a complete armament that will not carry out target practice.

MR. HALDANE ON ETHICS.

At the International Economic Congress, organised by the Council of the Royal Economic Society, Mr. Haldane made the useful suggestion that "economists are not to be regarded as doing more than working out problems in a general kind of way, and that statesmen must always remember that their abstract conclusions are liable to be upset by facts, and even by tendencies of an obscure kind which were not foreseen or not considered when the generalisations were made." Mr. Haldane is himself an economic theorists, and perhaps he realises that there is some discrepancy between his pre-arrangement of abstract conclusions in regard to Imperial Defence and the hard military facts which he is confronted.

The "Times" says that it is provocative of a humorous smile to hear a student of Hegel and a lawyer who occupies the position of Secretary for War telling us that a man who wishes to serve his country does best "to confine himself to that which he is sufficiently furnished to undertake." In his Rectorial address at Edinburgh University on Thursday, Mr. Haldane spoke of downcast Germany at the beginning of the last century, with the reverent acceptance of the necessity of thought as a preliminary to action developed in her, and as a triumphant outcome of her scientific system, the wonderful German army. Wonderful it is, but it is the work of soldiers and statesmen, who have known what they were striving for, and who did not think the golden age was coming, as Mr. Haldane appeared to do at Edinburgh in which armaments would disappear.

THE GARRISON IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Statements are made apparently upon good authority, that the Government has taken into consideration the early possibility of further reducing the garrison in South Africa. It has been said that during this year something like a brigade will be withdrawn, but we hope there is no authority for the rumour. The situation in that country is not yet such as to warrant a further reduction of the forces and certainly not until the new Transvaal Constitution is in working order, and the effect of it has been ascertained, can the subject be brought forward with any justification. The troops now in South Africa are in a state of high efficiency, for that country is a fine training ground and for this reason alone it would be inexpedient to make any change. The expense of maintaining troops in South Africa is certainly very great and service in the country is not always popular, but the fact remains that it is advantageous, and that in view of political considerations it is important to maintain the force now in the country.

BARRACK CONSTRUCTION.

A serious mistake was made when the work of barrak construction was taken out of the hands of the Royal Engineers and given over to the new Civilian Barrack Construction branch. The result has been to cause a good deal of dissatisfaction, for civilians have obtained the best appointments, and the Royal Engineers have been placed at a great disadvantage. It would have been possible to appoint an experience architect at the head of the Barrack Construction branch, but the actual work should certainly have been left to the experienced officers of the Royal Engineers. The authorities are now being urged to reverse the existing arrangement, in so far as it excludes officers of the Royal Engineers from participating in the best work. It is also important to provide for the employment of ex-soldiers in the work of barrack construction, and this at least is a matter not likely to be overlooked. We would most strongly urge that the whole arrangement should be the subject of a stringent enquiry, and that the grievances under which officers of the Royal Engineers now labour in regard to it should be removed.

R. A. M. C. PROSPECTS.

We have received a communication from a major of the Royal Army Medical Corps, dealing with the prospects of that branch of the Service. His desire appears to be to warn candidates going up for examination, but we hope the authorities have at length realised the gravity of the situation, and that the prospects of officers of the Army Medical branch may speedily be improved. If the new Advisory Board, made "more distinctly advisory, and including a large proportion of Army Medical officers," does not effect a change, the case will be deplorable indeed. But we have hopes of better things, after our earnest remonstrances, and therefore we should not like to support the warning that is given by one correspondent, though he appears to have some grounds for his evident resentment. He tells us that officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps are not now considered eligible on retirement to attend the King's levees, though they are liable to recall to service up to the age of fifty-five. The rules upon the subject of levees are well known, and officers must inform themselves. Our correspondent has also not found medical officers welcomed at the Service clubs. These are difficult and delicate questions, and we should not have referred to them except as a final warning to the authorities that the status of the Royal Army Medical Corps must be restored. A change for the better has already begun, and the state of thing to which our correspondent refers must certainly pass away.

A Travancore correspondent writes:—"Information reaches me that an Elava woman who disliked her husband who proved very faithless to her because of his affection for another lady had mustered up courage, very rare to be found in human beings, to throw at dead of night all her nine children while asleep into a well into which, to crown all, she also jumped. The wailing of the unfortunate urchins brought a number of people to the scene of occurrence who succeeded in picking them up from the well; but all endeavours to bring them round proved futile as they immediately had to breathe their last."


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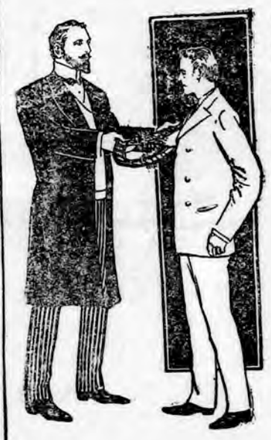

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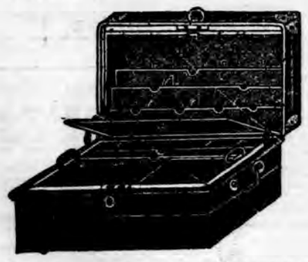

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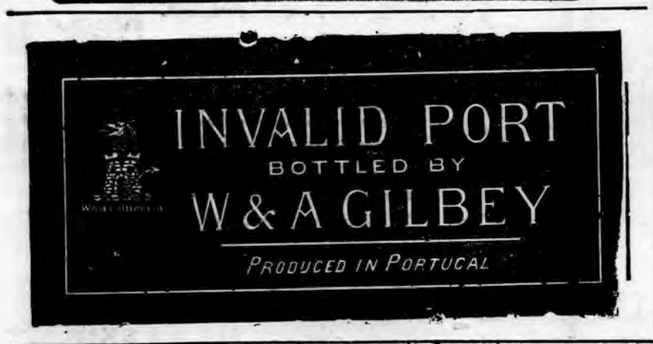


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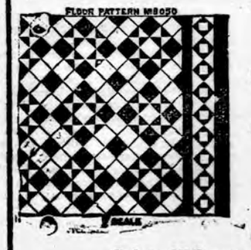


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